

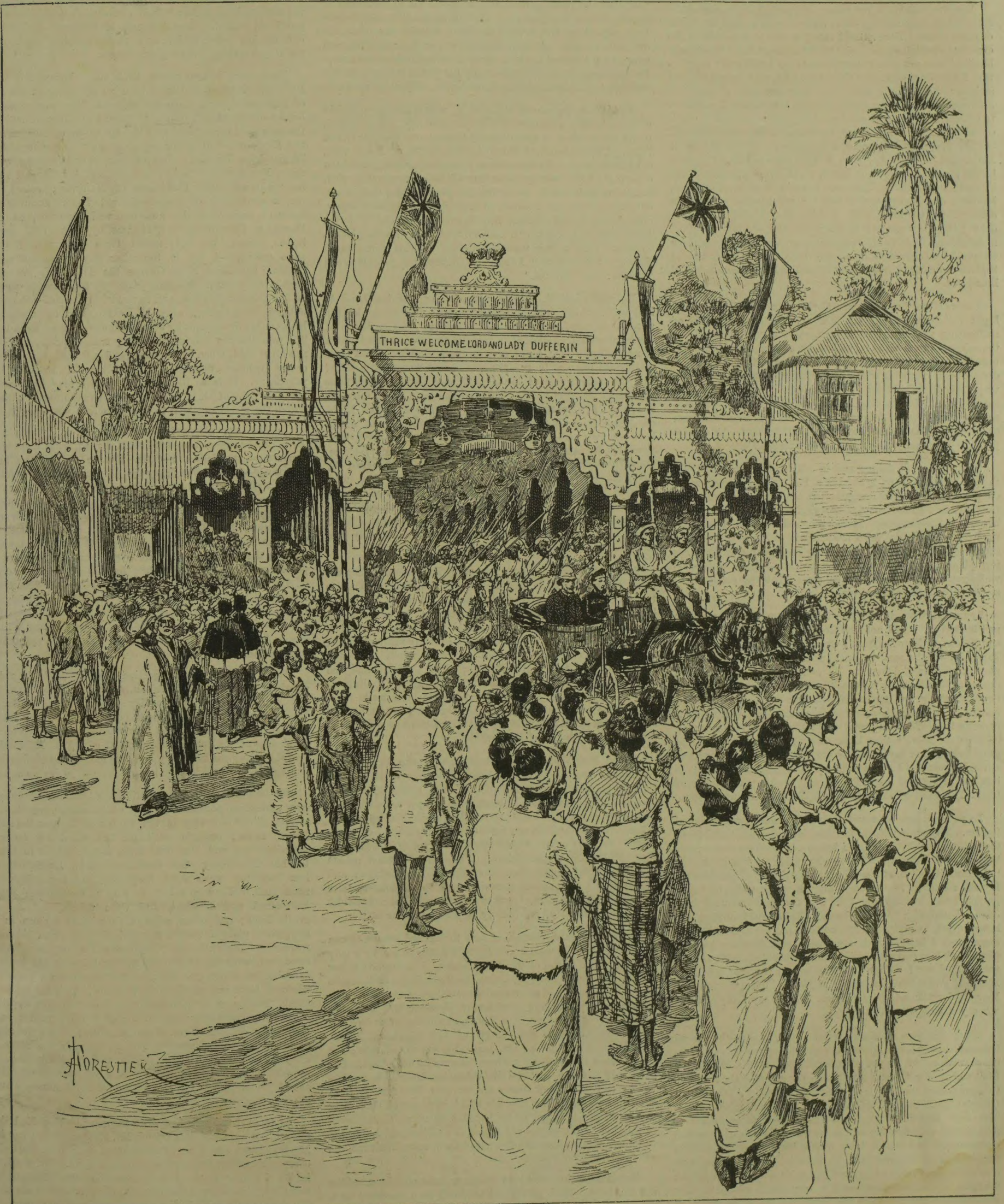
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THE VICEROY OF INDIA AT MANDALAY: PASSING MOOLLA ISMAIL'S ARCH.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

ECHOES FROM AFAR.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

I have been a little way out of town since, on Boxing Night, 1884, I left the Midland Railway Station, St. Pancras, by the mail-train, for Liverpool, to embark, the next morning, on board the Cunard s.s. Gallia, Captain Murphy—worthiest of tars!—for New York. The little way out of town has comprised, to me, many strange countries and stranger places; and I have come in contact with the strangest of people. One-eyed Polyphemus, Circe, and the Sirens I have not yet come across; but I have rubbed shoulders during the last fourteen months with the oddest of folk. It has been rarely, during my wanderings, that a fortnight has passed without my lighting on a copy of the *Illustrated London News*; and I have never taken up the beloved journal without a sensation of pain, not unmingled with shame, to think that I should have been, during so long a time, a stranger to its columns.

You must make, if you please, Mr. Editor, my apologies for me. Say, of your charity, that I have travelled many thousands of miles; that I have passed many weeks at sea, where the elements—especially in the shape of “northers” and “southerly busters,” were not always propitious to the writing of “copy”—that I have been sick, over and over again, with bronchitis and asthma; that I have been lazy and destitute of books of reference, and correspondents to scold me because I could not tell them who wrote *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*; or who composed the dance known as “Sellinger’s Round.” Say, in fine, that I have been in trouble. But here I am in India, and at Calcutta, with a few more weeks of leisure before me ere I embark, on March 26, at Bombay, on board the P. and O. R.M.S.S. Thames, Captain Seaton, for Suez, Brindisi, and Rome; and I will try my hardest to scribble some “Echoes from Afar.” I hope that I shall not break down; but the weather is mighty hot; and the raw “griffin” in Hindostan finds it difficult at first to subdue the propensity to spend half his time in a tepid bath, and to do little else beyond smoking Bengal cheroots and drinking iced soda and lime-juice.

I came hither from Colombo, Ceylon, in a splendid P. and O. hight the Shannon, Captain Murray. Six days, I think, of enchanting weather. Hot enough, and the punkahs going in the saloon at meal-times; but I spent a good deal of my time below, writing, when the punkahs were not going; and I declare that I found it cooler, under those circumstances, than when the punkah-wallahs were busied at their vocation. I suppose that it is a vocation. But into what does the punkah-wallah develop? As I have seen him, he is a lad of thirteen or fourteen. What does he become, ultimately? A “college youth,” perpetually ringing triple bob majors?

Of course, in all things and in all lands, I am bound, till the end of the chapter, to remain a Philistine. I aver, without shame and without compunction, that I do not believe in the punkah. To me it is a mere wagging dish-clout—a towel-horse with the staggers. It does not cool the air. It stirs up the heat. And, ladies, who are subject to the *mal de mer*, I should strongly advise you not to cast your eyes upwards towards the punkahs—unless you are accustomed to them—while you are reflecting in the saloon. That way vertigo lies; and it is bad to be dizzy at sea.

I spent fourteen days of the fairest quiet and the sweetest rest in Ceylon. Had I not seen Honolulu, Hobart in Tasmania, and Nelson in New Zealand, I would say that Ceylon—was it Tarshish?—is the most beautiful spot on the surface of this gloriously beautiful earth. It is almost as beautiful in degree as Richmond Hill, or as Chalk in the county of Kent. Ceylon is one green garden circled by a sea-ring, now ultramarine, now emerald, now cobalt, now sapphire, now opalesque in tint. And the trees! How they tower! How many affectionate friends they have—close clinging parasites who grow strong and lusty, and at last betray their patrons and strangle them—to have in their turn fawners and flatterers to bow and scrape and curry favour, and, in due course, murder them. The priest who slew the slayer, and shall himself be slain.

I was never tired of wondering at the teeming vegetation of Ceylon. The cocoa-nut, the bamboo, the palm, the bread fruit, the cotton, the hybiscus, the banyan, the india-rubber, the banana, the Bougainvilliers—why will they call it the “Burgenvillars,” and ignore the individuality of the undaunted French navigator?—and once they showed me in a botanical garden a tree which I was told was the upas, imported from Java. I smoked a “trichi” beneath its baleful branches, but have not yet, to my knowledge, come to any harm thereby. All these trees I beheld with admiration and delight; but the ferns, abundant and exquisitely luxuriant and graceful as they were, failed to “fetch me.” The only fern paradise is in New Zealand. What do you say, Miss Bird? What do you say, Miss Gordon Cumming? And what will you say, Lady Brassey, when you visit Maoriland?

There are two excellent hotels in Colombo—the Grand Oriental, a very large, splendid, and well-appointed establishment, within the line of circumvallation of the old Dutch Fort, and close to Government House, the offices of the P. and O. Company, and the Post and Telegraph Offices. At the Grand Oriental I pitched my tent, and was very comfortable there. The next best hotel is the Galle-Face—a name which at first strikes unpleasantly on the ear as suggestive of a scalded countenance, but which is so named because one of its sides faces Galle. It is a very nice, clean, quiet family house, with a splendid sea-view, and an excellent table d’hôte. The Grand Oriental is, on the other hand, a very babel of noise. For that reason I liked it. You can be most alone in the midst of a mob. You have a long Indian lounging chair—as long as a Life Guardsman and a half; and you put your legs up on the chair’s broad arms; and you sip your lemonade, angosturas, and ice; and you need not speak to anybody; and you watch

the Passing Show and meditate upon all the Shows that you have seen, and how they have all come to an end in a handful of dust and the two narrow words *Hic Jacet*.

The excellent, and, as a rule, scrupulously accurate Murray has, it appears to me, in “The Handbook of the Bengal Presidency,” 1882, got “a little mixed” in his account of the Colombo hotels. John of Moravia, or rather his Bengal handbook editor, writes, sect. I., page 8:—

The traveller who intends to stay a day or two (at Colombo) will do well to drive to the Galle-Face Hotel. . . . The G. F. H. is at the S.W. extremity of the Esplanade, and has several advantages over the Grand Oriental Hotel, in the Fort. The water, for instance, is the best in the island, and the box drive and promenade are at the door of the hotel compound. . . . It will be well to select a room facing the sea at the Galle-Face Hotel, for the back rooms are not comfortable. The proprietor, a native of Ceylon, and said to be very rich, will not expend a sixpence on the hotel; and the consequence is that the bed-rooms are in a sad state, though a small sum would make them charming. The mosquito curtains are full of holes, and the mats dirty and worn.

Call you this backing of your friends? Looking at the fact that the proprietor of the Galle-Face is not a native of Ceylon, but a European, and that many credible people who have stayed at the Galle-Face have assured me that the mosquito curtains are not full of holes, nor the mats dirty and worn, I am inclined to think that the compiler’s scissors must have gone astray, and that he must have been referring to the Galle-Face Hotel, not of the present day, but of prehistoric times.

Among the sojourners at the G. F. who spoke most highly of the cleanliness and comfort of that hostelry, and on whom, to my great solace, I unexpectedly lighted, was my dear friend Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., author of “The Light of Asia,” who, a little exhausted by continuous journalistic travel, had been enjoying a brief holiday-joint through India, consorting with and being made much of by Rajahs, Maharajahs, Guicovars, chupatties, ferocious dhoolies, tikhaghary-wallahs, solar topees, chits, peons, grand serangs, intelligent baboos, and so forth. Forgive me if I, too, am “a little mixed” in my Indian nomenclature. I am a very verdant pilgrim in this complicated country, and scarcely know the difference, yet, between “pukha” and “cutcha.”

Especially had Mr. Arnold come to the Morning Land to look up his old friends the Buddhists, whose doctrines he has so nobly expounded in “The Light of Asia.” Ceylon is one of the head centres of Buddhism. Is not Buddha’s tooth—which is not a tooth at all, not even a crocodile’s one, but a huge malformed piece of ivory—preserved in the temple at Kandy? The Cinghalese rose at Mr. Arnold, even as the Drury-Lane pit rose at Edmund Kean. I was present at a grand religious function of welcome offered to the author of “The Light of Asia,” at a Buddhist college, near Colombo, at which between two and three thousand persons must have been present. Mr. Arnold stood in the centre of a raised platform, under a baldacquin; a kind of sanctuary, surrounded by Buddhist clerics in yellow satin dalmatics. They were “bossed” by a very fat hierarch—the High Priest of Adam’s Peak, indeed. Litanies were intoned, chorales chanted, and anthems hollowed in Pali and in Cinghali. Mr. Arnold was harangued in many tongues, and he replied elegantly and eloquently in English and in Sanskrit.

I have my own opinions regarding Buddhism. They are those of an inveterate and incorrigible Philistine. What is termed Neo-Buddhism I regard either as so much Bedlamite bosh, the outcome of a diseased vanity; or as so much impudent imposture, craftily worked for the sake of lucre. Touching real Buddhism, the creed of so many millions of our fellow-creatures, it has practically proved much more the Darkness than the Light of Asia. The doctrine and the legend of Buddha are doubtless very beautiful. To English readers the doctrine and the legend have been made more beautiful than they really are by the exuberance of the imagination of Mr. Arnold, by his extraordinary richness of diction and fecundity of illustration.

As for Buddhism in its existing aspect, the doctrine and the legend have, in Ceylon at least, been ever so long since overlaid by a very Monk Testaccio of rags, bones, dirt, fraud, and lies. There are some learned, and, I hope, there are some virtuous men among the Buddhist clergy—the High Priest of Adam’s Peak should be among the number; but I have been assured by magistrates, superintendents of police, and planters long resident in Ceylon, that, as a rule, the Buddhist priests are the biggest rogues that ever cheated the gallows; and there scarcely ever occurs a case of forgery, or coining false money—to say nothing of darker crimes—without a Buddhist priest being directly or indirectly implicated in the matter.

A very pregnant example of how theoretical humanity can degenerate into practical cruelty was given to me by a lady who is a warm friend of the dumb brutes. I mentioned to her that I had seen wandering about the Black Town of Colombo a poor dog which had got ripped up somehow or another. Its entrails were protruding; and a more shocking and sickening sight I never saw, save in a Spanish bull-ring after *toro* has disembowelled some half-dozen of the picadores’ horses. Crowds of natives passed the miserable dog at Colombo; but nobody took the slightest notice of it or of its sufferings. The kind lady told me that the Buddhists, by their faith, are forbidden to deprive any dumb creatures of life, and that, in consequence, they allow animals which have served them long and faithfully to linger in the horrible torments of disease or mutilation, or protracted old age—quite callous and indurated to their agonies—instead of putting them out of their misery, as Christians would do.

But Mr. Edwin Arnold is a poet; and the poet in a golden age was born. He is privileged to dwell in a shadowy land, where all things wear an aspect not their own. In his passionate admiration for the noble, the beautiful, the good, he pictures things, not as they really are, but as he would have them to be. And we honour him and love him, even for his delusions.

We went together, by rail, through a superb garden land, up to the city of Kandy, the ancient seat of the Kandyan Kings. It is a dreamy city; and I have the dreamiest recollection of it. There is a lake there, I know, and a strange Buddhist temple, with Hindoo decorations, and a lovely mountain drive called Lady Horton’s Walk. But beyond that I have but the most confused memories of the antique city. I think that I must have passed the major portion of my time in a lounge under the verandah of the Queen’s Hotel, asking questions about Fleet-street, and the Strand, and Pall-mall.

A mighty pother would seem to have been made in London about a very pardonable slip in the *St. James’s Gazette* with reference to the eight cream-coloured horses which drew her Majesty’s “dress” carriage—not, I apprehend, her “state” one: if the great gilded ark on wheels (which I saw for the first time in June, 1838, and for the last time in 1857-8) did really make its appearance, I am right glad to hear it—on the occasion of the opening of Parliament by the Queen in person. The *St. James’s Gazette* is one of the best-informed organs of the metropolitan press; but its correspondent did not tell the public all that they should have learned respecting the historic *café au lait* steeds which, as a rule, “eat their heads off” in the Royal stables, Buckingham Palace.

Most people are aware that these horses are of the Hanoverian breed, and have been an appanage of the House of Hanover during many generations. The parent stud was kept at Herrenhausen, near Hanover; and for aught I know the cream-coloured breed may be kept up there still, although the Kingdom of Hanover has long since been merged in the Bismarckian Empire. But everybody does not know that when Napoleon the Great was master of Continental Europe he “collared” the Electorate of Hanover; seized, *more suo*, a contingent of cream-coloured horses from Herrenhausen; and when he was crowned Emperor, at Notre Dame, in December, 1804, it was by eight *café au lait* horses, which he had stolen from Hanover, that his state carriage—I saw it the other day at Versailles—was drawn. Good old King George the Third was, naturally, highly indignant at this intolerable presumption on the part of the Corsican usurper, and to mark his sense of the insolent outrage, King George, when he next opened Parliament, had his carriage drawn, not by cream-coloured, but by black horses. The practice was continued during the Regency; and it was not until 1814, when the Corsican had collapsed, that the eight cream colours resumed their place in British Royal pageantry. It is as likely as not that I may have already made an Echo of this; but there are a vast number of things which the world can bear to be told twice: yea, even thrice.

In the ever-pleasant “Our Note-Book” page in the *Illustrated London News* for Feb. 6, I read, with considerable amazement, as follows:—“Mr. Froude informs us, in his ‘Oceana’—have I not a dusty old seventeenth-century folio at home, written by one Harrington, and called ‘Oceana’?—‘that, as he gazed upon Adelaide, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he beheld a city of a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants,’ &c. There must be a slight mistake, somewhere. The population of Adelaide—it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and there are no gentler, kinder, more hospitable people under the sun than the inhabitants of the capital of South Australia—was in 1881, according to the ‘Australian Handbook,’ published by Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, less than thirty-nine thousand. The population of the district, within a radius of ten miles from the Post Office in King William-street, Adelaide, was, in April, 1881, ‘believed to approximate to sixty thousand.’”

As to Mr. Froude’s suggestion that in Adelaide nobody cared about him or his three meals a day, he must have been writing, I apprehend, in a jocular strain. Wherever Mr. J.A. Froude went in the Australasian colony, the deepest interest was taken in one of the most learned scholars, the most earnest thinkers, and the noblest historians of our time. If he did not go out to luncheon every day, and dine out at least thrice a week during his stay in Adelaide, it must have been his own fault.

My own humble experience of South Australian hospitality was extensive, pleasant, and, in one instance, peculiar. I arrived in the Fair City in the winter of 1885, at the end of July. I had brought with me but a solitary letter of introduction; and that was from a dear friend in London to his Excellency the Governor. His Excellency and her Ladyship were most hospitable, most gracious, and most kind. We were asked to stay at Government House. We dined and lunched, and were asked, but did not go, to balls; and when, after a fortnight’s sojourn in the delightful place, I waited upon his Excellency to bid him a respectful farewell, the Representative of her Majesty remarked, with an affable smile, “By-the-way, the letter of introduction which you brought me was from a gentleman whom I have not the honour to know. It is my brother, I think, that he must have meant.” Now, had this appalling information been conveyed to me when I first waited on his Excellency, I should have, of course, sunk through the carpet, or proceeded to the nearest spot on the Torrens River and drowned myself. With exquisite tact and courtesy, the mistake which had been made was never mentioned till the eve of our going away laden with a load of kindness which I shall never forget.

Riots in London! Socialism rampant! West-End shops sacked! My old and dear friend, Mr. H. Hyndman, “run in”! Mr. Hyndman and I first foregathered in 1866, in Garibaldi’s campaign against the Austrians in the Tyrol. Mr. H. H. was in ‘66 a strong Tory. I only hope that the felonious mob from Trafalgar-square did not loot the premises of my tailor. My mind recoils with horror from the thought that the many-headed, in their unreasoning fury, may have destroyed the ledger of the most confiding of tradesmen.

[We are compelled to hold over the rest of Mr. Sala’s article till next week.]

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE SAVOY.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE EXAMINATION HALL FOR MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

On Wednesday last her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of this building, the purpose of which is described in another page. The site, adjacent to the Savoy, overlooking the Thames Embankment, was covered with a marquee, in which were seats and standing-space for 1200 persons. Extending a few yards round the stone was a circle of four rows of chairs, upholstered in dark maroon cloth, the floor being covered with crimson cloth. The stone was under a canopy, the pillars of which were adorned with ferns, the roof being white canvas ornamented with crimson and gold fringe, and bearing the national trophies and arms. In front of the stone was an arm-chair, the back ornamented with the Royal arms; on each side were smaller chairs, covered with crimson satin. These seats were for her Majesty and other members of the Royal family. The other seats were for members of the Court and of the Government, and other distinguished persons. Beyond this circle was standing-room only for the members of the two Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The entrance reserved for the Queen, which faced the Thames, was decorated with flags and crimson cloth. A staircase, covered with crimson cloth, on each side of which, artistically arranged, was a profusion of choice flowers, plants, and palms, led up to the canopy under which the stone was placed. There was a guard of honour, formed of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps and the Artists' Volunteer Corps.

The band of the Scots Guards was in attendance, and played at intervals while the guests were arriving, among whom were the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Spencer, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Granville, Sir Lyon Playfair, the Lord Mayor, the Deans of St. Paul and Westminster, Sir John Lubbock, and Canon Duckworth. Many of the medical profession wore their Academic robes of scarlet.

Her Majesty, attended by an escort of the Household Cavalry, left Buckingham Palace shortly after twelve o'clock, and drove by way of the Mall, Marlborough Gate, Pall-mall, Northumberland-avenue, and the Thames Embankment to Savoy-place. The route was kept by the 1st Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, and a large number of police were stationed along the line of route. Most of the shops and clubs along the route hung out flags and draped their balconies in honour of the occasion. Her Majesty, who seemed to be in excellent health, was attired in black, and carried a parasol. She was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Princess Christian, and Prince Henry of Battenberg. Two Highland gillies were in the rumble of the carriage. The Queen was heartily cheered. Arriving at the entrance to the marquee, her Majesty was received by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Heneage, M.P., and the Presidents of the two Colleges, who led the way to the dais, where her Majesty was received by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Childers) and Mr. Engleheart (Clerk of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster). On entering the marquee the Queen, who held a large bouquet, presented to her by a young gentleman (Master Dyce Duckworth), was enthusiastically cheered, and bowed in response to the cheering. The choir of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, under the direction of Mr. H. F. Frost, sang two verses of the National Anthem. The Prince of Wales and Princess Louise took up positions to the right of her Majesty, the other Princesses standing on her Majesty's left hand. Behind were the Ladies-in-Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Kenmare, and Lord Cork, Master of the Horse. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught occupied places near the Prince of Wales. After the singing, the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced to the stone, and offered up a special prayer, and the choir sang the hymn, "Brightness of the Father's Glory," to the tune Gotha, composed by the late Prince Consort. The President and the two Vice-Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians of London (and their officials) entered in the following order:—The Porter of the College, with his staff; the Assistant Registrar, Mr. W. H. Allechin, M.B., bearing the Charter and Statutes of the College; the four Censors—Mr. Samuel Osborne Habershon, M.D.; Mr. William Henry Stone, M.B.; Mr. James Edward Pollock, M.D.; Dr. William Howship Dickinson, M.D.; the Treasurer, Dr. Dyce Duckworth, M.D., bearing the keys of the chest; the Registrar, Sir Henry A. Pitman, M.D., bearing the College Seal; the Librarian, Dr. W. Munk, M.D., bearing the Historical Roll of the College; the Bedell, Mr. William Gurner, carrying the Mace; the President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir William Jenner; the Senior Vice-President, Dr. Edmund Lloyd Birkett, M.D.; the Junior Vice-President, Dr. John William Ogle, M.D. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (and their officials) entered in the following order:—The Usher, with the College staff; the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Frederic Greville Hallett, bearing the Charters and Laws of the College; the four Senior Members of Council, Sir James Paget, Sir Spencer Wells, Mr. John Marshall, Mr. Edward Lund; the Secretary, Mr. E. Trimmer, bearing the College Seal; the Conservator of the Hunterian Museum, Professor Charles Stewart; the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Mr. William Scovell Savory, M.B.; the Senior Vice-President, Mr. John Wood; the Junior Vice-President, Mr. Henry Power, M.B. The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. W. S. Savory, read an address to her Majesty, and handed it to the Prince of Wales. The Queen read the following reply:—"I thank you for your loyal address. It is with sincere pleasure that I lay the foundation-stone of the building which you propose to erect. I cordially concur in the hope you have expressed that this undertaking, in which I take a deep and personal interest, may largely and permanently contribute to the further advancement of medical and surgical education. The establishment of this hall is mainly due to the efforts you have made, in conjunction with the President of the Royal College of Physicians, with

whom I have been long personally acquainted, and whose eminent abilities and far-seeing knowledge have justly placed him in the foremost ranks of those who have benefited mankind." The conclusion of her Majesty's reply was greeted with cheers.

The Presidents handed to her Majesty a short account of the proposed hall, and a list of the members of the two colleges; these, together with coins and other documents, were deposited beneath the stone.

The Queen then laid the stone in the customary manner, using a silver-gilt trowel presented to her by the architect of the building, Mr. Stephen Salter. Her Majesty showed great activity in performing the details of the operation, spreading the mortar, tapping the stone with a wooden mallet, and testing it with a spirit-level to make sure that it was well and truly laid. The stone bears the following inscription in gilt letters: "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, laid with her own hand this foundation-stone, 24th March, 1886." After the ceremony there were several rounds of hearty cheers for the Queen, in response to which her Majesty bowed repeatedly, and looked exceedingly gratified. Her Majesty exchanged a few words with Sir William Jenner, and gave him her hand to kiss; she then turned to leave the marquee. Her departure was followed by renewed cheering from the assemblage, which was taken up with vigour by the crowd outside as the Royal party drove away to Buckingham Palace, while the band played the National Anthem, and the guard of honour gave a Royal salute.

Lord Thurlow has been appointed Paymaster-General.

It has been decided that the University boat-race shall be rowed over the usual course next Saturday, April 3.

The Australian cricketing team sailed on Monday from Adelaide for England.

The annual show of spring flowers and plants at the Crystal Palace began yesterday and continues to-day (Saturday).

Steamers arrived at Liverpool during last week with live stock and fresh meat on board from the United States and Canada, the total imports being 1210 cattle, 7611 quarters of beef, and 414 carcasses of mutton.

The Federal Colonies of Australasia, as well as those of South Australia and New Zealand, have sent to her Majesty's Government a protest against French interference in the New Hebrides.

As a lad, about fifteen years of age, was gathering samphire ("dreadful trade!") on the cliffs at Dover last Monday he slipped and fell a distance of over 300 feet. His body, terribly mangled, was picked up on the rocks by the coastguard.

The trial of the Barrow election petition ended on Tuesday in Mr. Duncan being unseated, on the ground that men had been employed for payment. The Court granted Mr. Duncan and his agent, Mr. Garnett, an indemnity, rendering a prosecution harmless.

The Dean of Westminster gave a lecture at the Working Men's College in Great Ormond-street, last Saturday evening, in which he gave, with much detail, an account of the history of Westminster Abbey from the time of its first erection by Edward the Confessor to the present day.

A return issued on Tuesday shows the number of accounts of depositors in Post Office Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom remaining open on Dec. 31, 1884, together with the amount, inclusive of interest, standing to the credit of those accounts. The total for the United Kingdom was 3,333,675 accounts, of the value of £44,773,773. In England the number of accounts was 2,963,070, representing a sum of £40,191,118; in Wales, 115,290 accounts, representing £1,352,157; in Scotland, 122,573 accounts, representing £903,439; in Ireland, 124,973 accounts, representing £2,224,346; and in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, 7769 accounts, £102,711.

The eighth annual Italian ball (evening and fancy dress), under the patronage of Mr. H. B. Heath, Consul-General of the King of Italy, for the benefit of the French Hospital and Italian Benevolent Society, will take place at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, next Wednesday. The Chevalier C. A. Sperati, the Chevalier Roberto Stuart, and M. Eugene Rimmel will be chairmen at the banquet. The Italian and French Ambassadors will be present at the ball. Tickets may be obtained at the Italian Consulate, 31, Old Jewry; at the French Hospital, Leicester-place, Leicester-square; at the Freemasons' Tavern; at 13, Pall-mall East; and from the stewards and members of the committee.

At the usual weekly meeting of the London School Board, on the 18th inst., as an initial proceeding, it was unanimously decided, on the recommendation of the finance committee, to borrow a further sum of £100,000 from the Metropolitan Board of Works, and to authorise the committee to arrange for the date when the money should be received.—At a meeting of the committee of representative managers of London School Boards, Mr. Sydney Buxton in the chair, the following resolution was adopted:—"That this committee emphatically protests against the resolution adopted by the Board on March 11, that in future no child shall be admitted to school without payment of the fee in advance."

By leave of the Court of Chancery, in whose hands the affairs of the Albert Palace Association at present are, Mr. William Holland, the well-known "public caterer," has been granted a lease of the premises and adjoining grounds. Although for the present the ordinary entertainments and amusements will remain pretty much on the same footing as of late, the new lessee has, with characteristic enterprise, formulated a list of prospective arrangements, commencing with Easter, which, if carried out, should ensure the success of his venture till the end of the year. The chief feature of his programme is to be a great exhibition of British industries to run until October, concurrently with the forthcoming exhibition at South Kensington.

Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, has reduced the rents on the Stoneleigh estate 12½ per cent for three years, to take effect from Lady Day.—Mr. Wise, an extensive landowner near Leamington, has reduced his rents 15 per cent from Michaelmas last, having previously reduced them 10 per cent, thus making a permanent reduction of 25 per cent.—An interesting experiment in agriculture is about to be tried on the Duke of Portland's Nottinghamshire estates. His Grace has let a farm of 480 acres, at Gringley Carr, to a company of six agricultural labourers. They are allowed to take the farm as it stands, without paying valuation or tenant right. The Duke also finds them stock, implements, horses, &c., charging them a low rate of interest on the whole.—Memorialising their landlords, the farmers of the Ruabon district ask for a reduction of 50 per cent in their rents. If this be not granted they say they cannot profitably cultivate the land, which must necessarily become barren.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA IN BURMAH.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has sent us Sketches of the arrival and reception of the Viceroy of India, the Earl of Dufferin, at Mandalay, the capital of the late Kingdom of Upper Burma, now a province of the British Indian Empire. His Excellency, with the Countess of Dufferin, landed at Rangoon from H.M.S. Clive on Feb. 6, and was received by Mr. T. Bernard, Commissioner of Government for Burma, and by other British officials, merchants, and residents at Rangoon. The British ships of war in that port fired a salute; the landing-stage was adorned with a temporary erection imitating the ancient gateway of Killyleagh Castle, the Irish home of Lady Dufferin's family; and the procession, escorted by mounted local volunteers, passed to Government House through a series of triumphal arches and arcades, heartily cheered by a great mixed assemblage of Burmese, Chinese, European, and Indian people. General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, with his staff, accompanied the Viceroy. Addresses of welcome and congratulation were presented to his Excellency. After two days' stay at Rangoon, Lord and Lady Dufferin, with other distinguished personages, embarked in the Mindone, the largest of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers, and went up the river to Prome, whence they proceeded, up the Irrawaddy, into Upper Burma. They were met at Min-Gyan by General Sir H. Prendergast and Colonel Sladen. On Feb. 12 the steamer arrived at Mandalay, where the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, Sir F. Roberts, and Mr. Bernard, with the staff, landed, as shown in our illustration. General Prendergast and Colonel Sladen, with the other civil and military officials at Mandalay, conducted the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin to a temporary building, profusely decorated, where they took their seat in chairs of state formerly used by King Theebaw and Queen Soopya-lat. The Burmese ministers and councillors of the Hloot Daw were present, but took no part in the proceedings. A deputation of European and other foreign residents at Mandalay was organised by the Roman Catholic Bishop, Monsignor Bourdon, and by the Rev. Mr. Colbeck, missionary agent of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Mr. W. Miller, agent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company; it also included several Chinese and Mohammedan merchants. This deputation presented an address, to which the Viceroy of India replied, and of which we have yet something to say. Lord and Lady Dufferin then proceeded to the palace in an open carriage, escorted by a bodyguard of Madras Cavalry; while Sir Frederick Roberts and Mr. Bernard, accompanied by a brilliant staff, rode in advance of the Viceroy. The route was lined with soldiers. The Viceregal party entered the palace by the grand entrance at the eastern gate, and, ascending the staircase formerly reserved for the King, entered the great hall of audience. After a short pause there, they went through the palace and inspected the Royal apartments. Lady Dufferin took tea in a room which may be described as Soopya-lat's boudoir. The Viceregal party subsequently returned to the Mindone. The attendance of people along the route was not very large, but at the bazaar there was congregated a dense crowd of Burmese, the women largely predominating, and displaying great eagerness to see Lady Dufferin. Two triumphal arches were erected along the route by the trading community; and at one of these the Viceroy was entertained by a ballet performed by Burmese dancing-girls. The attendance of Burmese would have been larger but for the hostile attitude of the Hloot Daw.

The address of welcome to Lord and Lady Dufferin on their arrival at Mandalay was signed by the Europeans, Chinese, Hindoos, Moguls, French, Italians, Germans, and Suratees, on a large sheet containing the address printed in gold letters. Mr. Melton Prior suggested that, instead of following out the stereotyped form of address, seeing that the Viceroy was coming to an entirely new country, it would be better to prepare the same after the Pali fashion, and to have the address stencilled on palm-leaves, each end of which should be engraved with Burmese figures. Mr. Prior's suggestion was carried out, and the Viceroy will have a somewhat unique souvenir of his visit to Mandalay in the possession of this book. The back and front are composed of thin teak wood, the former being richly gilt, while the latter is gilt at each end, leaving a clear space of six inches filled in with red, in the centre of which is an Earl's coronet, designed by Mr. Prior, flanked on each side by the initials of Lord and Lady Dufferin.

Sir Edward C. Guinness has subscribed £500 to the Dublin Mansion House relief fund.

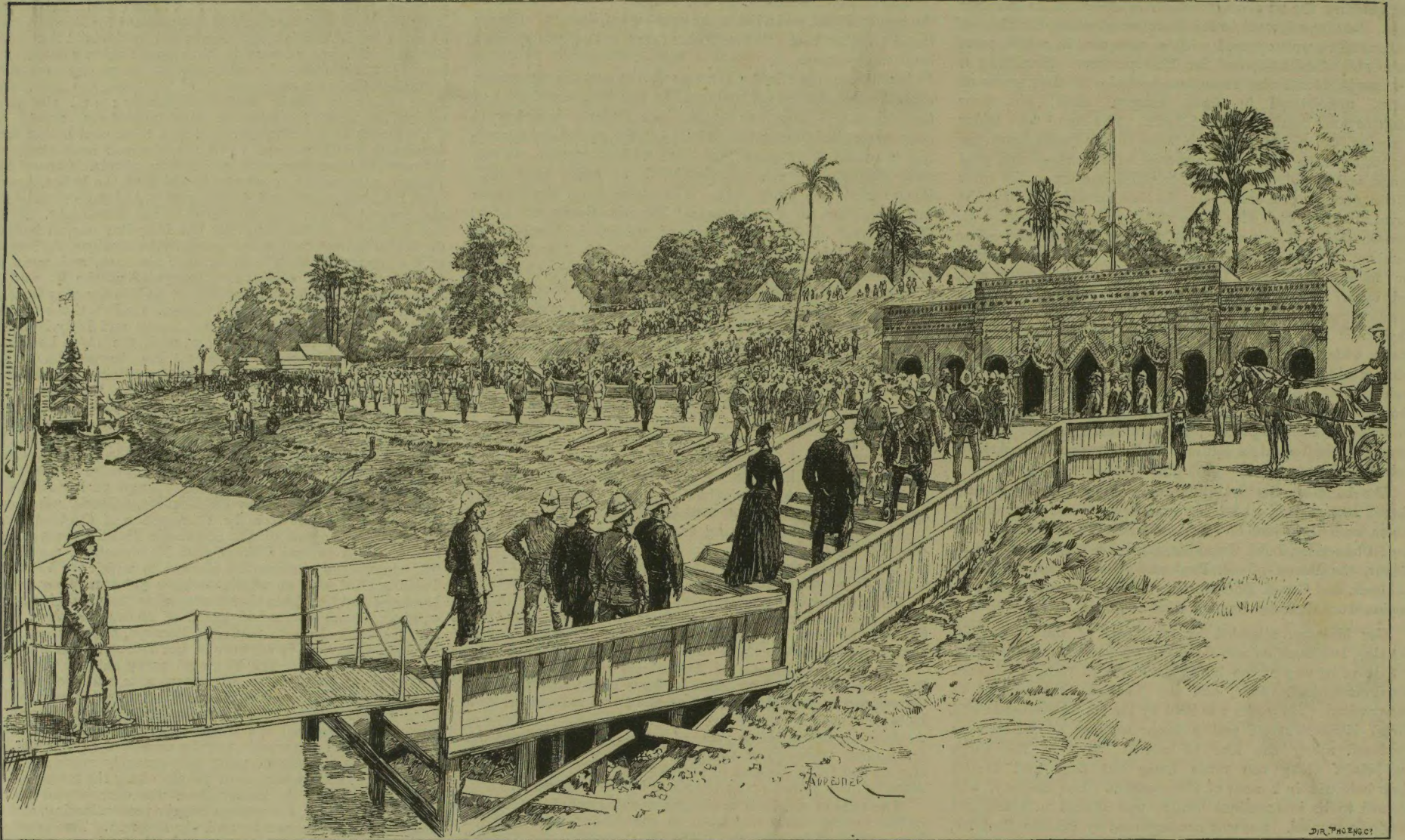
Our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, lectured to the Society of Arts, yesterday week, on the Afghan Frontier. General Sir Peter Lumsden was in the chair, and several gentlemen of Indian and Central Asian experience took part in discussion.

Henry Bradley, the man who so courageously attacked and killed a mad dog at Peckham on the 4th inst., and who has been under the care of M. Pasteur at Paris for the last ten days, returned on Sunday to his family. Dr. De Lacy Evans saw the man on his arrival, and found him better in health and spirits than on his leaving England. All his wounds, except one, have healed, and the physician has no fear of the development of hydrophobia.

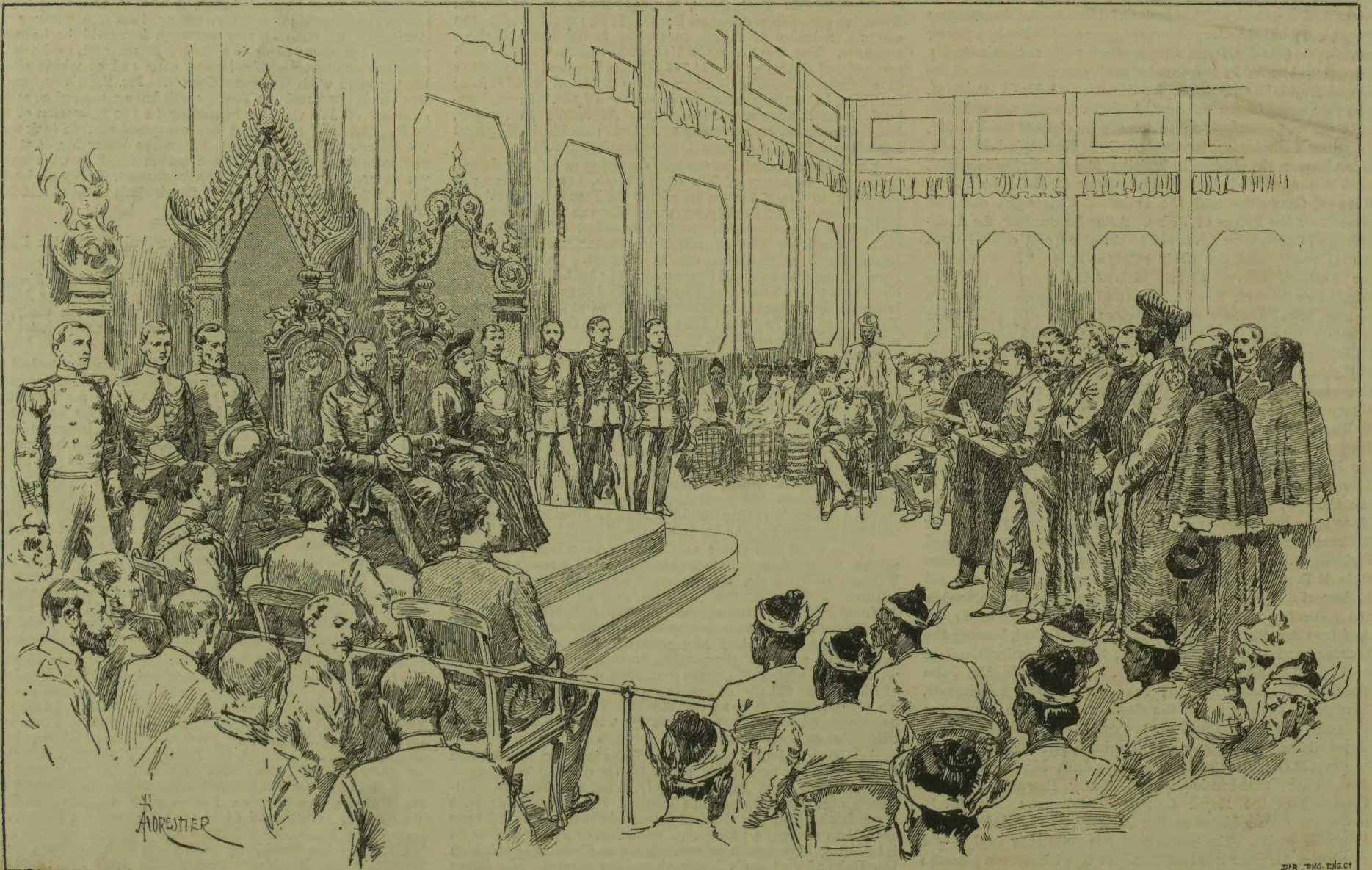
Mr. Barraud, of 263, Oxford-street, is the photographer of the following Portraits of distinguished members of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, presented in this week's publication—namely, those of Sir James Paget, Sir Spencer Wells, Sir William Gull, Mr. W. S. Savory, Dr. Dyce Duckworth, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. H. Power, and Mr. Marshall; the Portrait of Sir H. Pitman was photographed by Messrs. Maull and Fox, of Piccadilly; that of Dr. Ord, by Mr. G. Jerrard (Claudet's Studio), of Regent-street; and that of Dr. Sieveking, by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

On Monday, the first day of the Lincoln Spring Meeting, Mr. L. De Rothschild's The Fiddler's Wife and Mr. T. Jennings's Boadicea ran a dead-heat for the Trial Stakes, and divided. Mr. Trulock-Hankin won the Carholme Selling Plate with Tibicen; Mr. T. Spence, the Northern Welter Plate with Lobster; Mr. C. Perkins, the Bathany Stakes with Hawkeye; and the Duke of Portland, the Tathwell Plate with Teddesley, and the Blankney Stakes with Arcadian. On the second day, Mr. T. Cannon won the Castle Selling Plate with Bridgroom; Mr. T. Anson, the Hainton Stakes with Castor; Mr. T. E. Walker, the Doddington Plate with Greenwich; Lord Hartington, the Sudbrooke Selling Plate with the Pomona colt; Mr. Eastern, the Brocklesby Trial Plate with Sulphur; Baron De Hirsch, the Brocklesby Stakes with April Fool; and Mr. Brodrick-Cloete, the Maiden Plate with Silversmith. The great race of the meeting, the Lincolnshire Handicap, was decided on Wednesday. Mr. Naylor's Fulmen proved the victor, Bread Knife being second, and Cohort third.—The Lincoln Spring Meeting over, sportsmen journeyed to Liverpool to enjoy the Grand National, in which the Prince of Wales's Coquette is engaged. In witnessing the Grand National, therefore, the Prince will have a personal interest in the big steeplechase.

SKETCHES IN BURMAH: BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



LORD DUFFERIN, THE VICEROY OF INDIA, LANDING AT MANDALAY FROM THE STEAM-BOAT ON THE IRRAWADDY.



PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA FROM THE EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AT MANDALAY.



THE GREAT SNOWSTORM IN NORTHUMBERLAND: THE SNOW-PLOUGH ON THE ROADS NEAR ALNWICK.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. GEOFFRY WILSON, TOWN SURVEYOR.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mrs. Langtry certainly cannot be accused of egotism or obtrusiveness in pursuing steadily the course she originally planned. With great deliberation and determination she took up the stage as a profession, and made up her mind not to be influenced at the outset by detraction on the one hand or sycophancy on the other. She received quite sufficient rudeness at the outset to counterbalance the courteous encouragement that attended her initial efforts; but at last she is beginning to turn the flank of those eager enemies who paced as birds of ill-omen, and hovered over her with malignant beaks. I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Langtry play Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons" many months ago at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, during one of her provincial tours, and the performance was generally recognised as full of charm and undeniable grace by some of the best critics outside London. But it was only last week that this refined and industrious lady summoned up sufficient courage to play Pauline in London. The result was eminently successful, as I felt sure it would be. It is a new and original reading of Pauline, but none the less to be commended. The play, we all grant, is stagey and artificial. It is bred and born of the stage. The tinsel and tawdriness of the dramatic scheme are as apparent as is the fact that the roses and verbenas in Pauline's garden are painted on canvas and not by nature. "The Lady of Lyons" is generally known as a woman's play—that is to say, that women like it. They could not do so if underneath the veneer of mere sentiment they could not detect the sound oak of humanity. This is exactly what Mrs. Langtry has discovered. She is not the most effective of modern Paulines; but she is the most human. She has not the grand air of the tragedian; but she has probed and found out where Pauline's heart can be found. Pauline is, as a rule, too much occupied with her grievances to suggest that she ever was a woman, and had a heart at all. Her pride—or, may I say, her temper?—is more apparent than her love. Her screams echo through the house; her sarcasm and scorn are hurled at our heads with withering force; her petulance is exaggerated in order to arrest our pity. That, no doubt, is a view, and a very effective and plausible view, of Pauline. Mrs. Langtry prefers to show us the truer and more tender woman. She gives us a Pauline in love, a Pauline whose love receives a rude shock, but never disappears utterly in the tempest of disappointment. Who shall say how many Paulines, good, bad, and indifferent, we have not all of us seen? A Pauline who can give the hardened playgoer a memory is very welcome. The last, and certainly the fairest, has given us one. I see her now, sitting, love-struck, to the lying romance of the dressed-up gardener's son. She drinks in every word, and is absorbed by the contemplation of the mellifluous picture. "Oh! as the bee upon the flower, I hang upon the honey of thy eloquent tongue." The poet's description is directly realised. "Gradually, very gradually, the love-sick girl seems to swoon, or to be lost in a delicious love-dream. The hat she had been holding in her hand drops idly from her grasp; the roses with which she toyed slip from her uncomplaining lap; the scarf that had adorned her shoulders falls away, as Pauline, with absolute modesty, lets her head fall upon her eloquent lover. This is the art of acting without words that so few artists understand. Very early in her career, Mrs. Langtry has acquired the art of listening, and of conveying on her face exactly what is passing in her mind. Throughout the play, Pauline never forgets that she truly and sincerely loved the man who injured her. She is no coquette, but a true woman. Flirtation passes away, but love endures. And this enduring love of Pauline withstands the shock of deception, the horror of separation; and the ruin of hopelessness when her father's disgrace compels her to accept her bitterest enemy. Mrs. Langtry now only needs one thing—confidence in her own power. She must not consent to be held back or to be thwarted in her endeavour. She must refuse to be crushed when she would soar. She has intelligence always, but to aid her intelligence she has voice, strength, and true power. One of these days she will electrify an audience over disposed to consider she is weak. She did it in one scene of "Enemies," as Margaret Glenn; she will do it one day as Pauline, and perhaps astonish herself. This is all she wants—confidence in herself in great acting scenes, and a determination to "let herself go" when she feels a situation. She is hampered here by the want of enthusiasm in her Claude Melnotte; she is chilled by a determined policy of under-playing; she has been led to believe that Pauline and Claude can be made effective by the modern conversational style of acting, but she will live to see her mistake. There is a happy medium between ranting and talking apart. There is a distinction between vulgar bluster and colourless nothingness. Bernhardt does not rant, but she acts when the time comes for her to act; Desclée did not rant, but she could shake a house with emotion at the proper moment. Delaunay and Fechter did not rant, and yet these would have been the representatives of Pauline and Claude had it been a French play. I am convinced, as I am convinced of anything, that Mr. Coghlan errs on the side of colourlessness, and that the effects he desires to produce are never forthcoming. His horror of excess leads him into the opposite extreme of tameness. But the pity of it is that he drags Mrs. Langtry down with him into the calm dead sea. Down goes the whole play, deep down, like a heavy stone, directly a leading actor leaves off body colour and paints in low tones, harmonious no doubt, but ineffective.

A fox-hunt on the stage is the latest sensation of the hour. It may be seen any evening in a new and very capital play at the Standard, called "Our Silver Wedding," written by Mr. James Willing. Every detail of the chase is accurately given. The meet, the mount, the country-house breakfast, are all accurately represented, and then the scene changes to a steep decline out of a spinney with a thick-set hedge and a brook at the bottom. Out comes a fox from the cover and steals away. After him come the hounds in full cry, and then helter-skelter the whole hunt, who respectively take or are baulked by the formidable leap. The scene is so natural and exhilarating that it is loudly encored by an East-End audience. And there is a summer picture as well as a winter one in the new play. In a glade of old Windsor Forest is accurately realised a children's school treat. They sing their songs, join in sports, indulge in "kissing games" galore, led by an enthusiastic pastor, and go away, shouting and cheering, in Whitechapel vans, drawn by real horses. It must be an enormous stage that can bear the strain of a fox-hunt and a school-treat as realistic as could be found in the Quorn country or at Epping. But in other respects the new play is as interesting as it is clever. The situations are neat, and several of the episodes highly effective and dramatic. With a very little care and revision Mr. Willing's new play might have held its own with the best West-End dramas. It is well played also, particularly by Miss Amy Steinberg and Mr. Austin Melford in comedy, and by Mr. Darnley and Miss Kate Carlyn in pathos. I should not be surprised to find that the fox-hunt at the Standard was soon the talk of theatrical London.

In all probability the Haymarket will close until Easter. A version of "Denise," by Alexandre Dumas, was announced

by the management, but it was never seriously intended to produce it. The play, although prominently announced, was never read to the company, cast, or even attempted at a semblance of a rehearsal. This indecision can scarcely be appreciated by Miss Wallis, who has secured the acting right of "Denise" from Mr. Augustus Harris, who bought it in Paris last year. It is far better to refrain from announcing a play until it is ready for production.

C. S.

An amateur dramatic performance of "The Old Love and the New" will be given at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Thursday evening, April 15, in connection with the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the People, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and other distinguished persons.

Herr Rubinstein will give a highly interesting series of historical pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on the afternoons of May 18, 21, 24, and 27, and June 1, 4, and 8. The second recital will consist of eight of Beethoven's sonatas.

Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, entertained at dinner the members of the German Embassy, at Carlton House-terrace on Sunday evening, in celebration of the Emperor of Germany's birthday—his Imperial Majesty completing his eighty-ninth year on Monday.

The Irish emigration returns for 1885, published on Monday, show that in that year 62,420 persons emigrated from Ireland, of whom 62,034 were natives of Ireland, being a decrease, as compared with 1884, of 13,623. From Leinster there emigrated 5206 males and 4946 females; from Munster 10,034 males and 10,402 females; from Ulster 10,250 males and 9248 females; and from Connaught 5383 males and 6565 females. The total number of natives of Ireland who left Irish ports from May 1, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1885, was 3,051,361.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at Sandhurst Grange, Sand, Surrey, the wife of O. De Satge, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at St. Heliers, Jersey, Charles Le Vesconte Godfray, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. England, son of the late Francis Godfray, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Deeply mourned.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., very suddenly, at his residence, No. 4, Valletot-place, Stoke Damerell, Thomas Stratton, Esq., M.D., retired D.I.G.H.F., R.N., aged sixty-nine.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington, Chelsea, &c. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Week-day from Victoria 10 a.m. Fare 12s. 6d. (including Pullman Car). Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. Fare, 10s. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN.
CHEAP EXPRESS SERVICE WEEK-DAYS AND SUNDAYS.
From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8 p.m.
Fares—Single, 34s., 25s., 18s.; Return, 57s., 41s., 32s.
Powerful paddle-steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.

Tourists' Tickets are issued, enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, see Time-Book, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station; and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office.
(By Order.) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MONTÉ CARLO.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF

MONTÉ CARLO, in its endeavour to diversify the brilliant and exceptional entertainments offered to the Cosmopolitan High Life frequenting the shores of the Mediterranean during the Winter Season 1886, has much pleasure in announcing the following remarkable representations, for which purpose Mr. Fabian has already engaged—

Mesdames Isaac, " Galli-Marie, " Frank Duvernoy, Mons. Bertin-Tauffenberger, &c.	Mesdames Rose Delannay, " Thuillier-Leloire, Noémie Vernon, In APRIL will be PERFORMED— LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. LA MASCOITE, &c.
LE GRAND MOGUL. LA PETITE MARIEE.	In MARCH— LE ROI LA DIT. GALATHEE. LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE. LE TOREADOR, &c.

THE INTERNATIONAL PIGEON-SHOOTING AT MONACO, 1886.
GRAND INTERNATIONAL MEETING.

The Grand Prix de Cloture, an object of Art and 3500f., will be followed by a Third Series of Meetings until April. For full particulars, address M. A. BLONDIN, Secretary, Pigeon-Shooting, Monte Carlo.

SEA BATHING AT MONACO.
This is pursued during the Winter Season, on a sandy beach, facing the Grand Hôtel des Bains.

MONTÉ CARLO is supplied with the following superior Hotels:—Grand Hôtel de Paris, the Grand Hôtel, the Victoria, Hôtel des Anglais, Grand Hôtel de Monte Carlo, Hôtel de Russie, Beau Rivage, &c.; and furnished villas, together with excellent apartments, are to be obtained.

JEPHTHAH'S VOW, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—Three New Pictures.—1. "Jephthah's Return." 2. "On the Mountains." 3. "The Martyr."—NOW ON VIEW, with his celebrated "Anno Domini," "Zeuxis at Crotona," &c., at THE GALLERIES, 168, New Bond-street, Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great Pictures. Ten to Six daily. 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.—FAUST at a Quarter to Eight. Mephistopheles, Mr. Irving; Margaret, Miss Ellen Terry; Martha, Mrs. Stirling. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open from Ten to Five.—LYCEUM.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING at Eight, THE LORD HARRY, a New and Original Romantic Play (in Five Acts) by Henry Arthur Jones and Wilson Barrett. Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Music by Mr. Edward Jones. Scenery by Messrs. Walter Hunt and Stafford Hall. Costumes by V. Barthe. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Willard, Clydes, Hudson, Coote, Fulton, Bernage, Elliott, Evans, Barrington, De Solla, Carson, and George Barrett; Miss Lottie Venn, Mrs. Huntley, and Miss Eastlake. Private Boxes, £1 to 29 9s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. Box-office, 9.30 till Five. No fees. Doors open 7.30. Carriages at 10.50. Business Manager, Mr. John Cobbe.

NOTICE.—As previously announced, THE LORD HARRY can be presented for a limited number of nights only. In preparation, CLITO, an original tragedy, by Sydney Grundy and Wilson Barrett.

MRS. LANGTRY.—ENEMIES.—THE PRINCE'S.—Season under the management of Mrs. LANGTRY. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, a new Comedy-Drama, in Five Acts, entitled ENEMIES, written by Charles F. Coghlan, in which Mrs. LANGTRY and full company will appear (see daily papers). Doors open 7.30, commence Eight. Carriages, Eleven. Box-office (Mr. Hamilton) open Eleven to Five. Theatre lighted by electricity. MATINEE OF ENEMIES, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two. MATINEE OF LADY OF LYONS, THURSDAY NEXT, at Two. Pauline Deschappelles, Mrs. Langtry; Claude Melnotte, Mr. Coghlan. THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.—Sole Proprietor, MR. EDGAR BRUCE.

STANDARD THEATRE.—OUR SILVER WEDDING. By James Willing. A genuine dramatic success. Miss Amy Steinberg's Mrs. Rockingham. A triumph of comedy acting. Windsor Park: A Children's Treat. The Lawn Meet: The Fox-Hunt. Scenery by Richard Douglas. Commence at 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, THREE AND EIGHT.
Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Arca, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places, Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

JAPANESE VILLAGE, Hyde Park.—DAILY, from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Village complete throughout. All amusements Free, at Twelve, Three, Five, and Eight. 10s. Japanese Artillery, Native and Military Bands. Admission, One Shilling. Wednesdays, Half-a-Crown; after Six, 1s. Children Half-price. Originator and Managing Director, TANNAKER DUKICHOSAN.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The democratic tone of the new House of Commons is not without influence upon the House of Lords. Albeit reason, consistency, precedent, and expediency would long ago have justified the opening on Sunday of the British Museum and National Galleries, Lord Thurlow could not prevail upon a majority of their Lordships to sanction his motion in favour of this measure till the Nineteenth of March. Then there were 76 votes for and 62 against the noble Lord's resolution, the adoption of which will, it is to be hoped, soon enable Londoners to inspect the national treasures of art and science on the one day on which they have leisure to do so. On Monday the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain, in Court uniform, and wand of office in hand, rose from the Ministerial bench, and, rather inaudibly, read her Majesty's gracious reply to their Lordships' address in favour of throwing open the National Gallery and similar public institutions on three evenings a week. It was gathered that the wishes of their Lordships would be carefully considered by the Queen. The Prince of Wales, an admirably clear and lucid speaker himself, although he habitually observes a golden silence in the House, doubtless appreciated the plain and concise speech of Lord Houghton, the capacity of which young Peer for Ministerial work was well shown in his remarks on the Dore and Chinley Railway Bill. A bold delivery also characterised the Earl of Leitrim's earnest exposition of the working of the tenure of lands under Trinity College, Dublin. It is worthy of remark that, with respect to this question and other matters (notably, the action of the military at riots), the new Lord Chancellor (Lord Herschell) has displayed a sound common-sense and equity which have strengthened his hold on the House.

Mr. Gladstone gave a seasonable caution to the House of Commons and to the public, yesterday week. Despite the reiterated reports in the daily press of the settled intention of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan to resign on account of their alleged aversion for Mr. Gladstone's plans for the conciliation of Ireland, both right hon. gentlemen continue to sit on the Treasury bench. The Prime Minister himself, on the day named, not without provocation, recommended hon. members, "that, with regard to current rumours upon matters the truth of which it is impossible could be made known at the present time without the breach of an honourable engagement, they should exercise a prudent reserve, and, I may say, even a wholesome scepticism." The House will not have to wait many more days for the full explanation of the Ministerial proposals. Meanwhile, some comfort may be derived from the Marquis of Ripon's intimation at the Leeds banquet to Mr. J. D. Dent, on Tuesday, that when Mr. Gladstone comes to unfold his scheme he would be found to be more than ever deserving of the confidence and support of his party.

The appetite of the Commons for work is insatiable. So business-like an assembly, indeed, has the House become under the vigorous, manly, and impartial presidency of the Right Hon. Arthur Peel, the very Speaker for the Parliament, that the need for new Procedure rules is distinctly less than formerly, when rude obstruction hindered useful legislation. Mr. Hibbert, usually dry and unentertaining, has plainly been invigorated and enlivened by the unctuous jokes of the Sea Lords of the Admiralty, for he waxed quite energetic on the 18th in his clear exposition of the Navy Estimates. Once more was realised the truth of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Pinafore" satire:—

Then stick to your books and never go to sea,
And you'll sure to be the ruler of the Queen's Navy!

If not the ruler, Mr. Hibbert is financial administrator of the "Queen's Navy." As such, he really merited the cordial praise of Lord George Hamilton, and the approval of Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Thomas Brassey. Our Navy "little bill" for the year is £12,993,000. Over a hundred new ships of war are being built, and the torpedo flotillas are being greatly added to. This is as it should be. As the American Civil War brought the Monitor ship into fashion, so the advance of science may revolutionise the Navy in another direction before long. Next evening, Mr. Henry Richard so nearly carried his resolution dis-entitling Government to declare war without sanction of Parliament that it is clear this autocratic power cannot much longer be retained in the hands of the baker's dozen of personages who form the Cabinet. Dividing first on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, the House virtually approved Mr. Richard's motion, voting being 112 against 108; but when the amendment of the earnest peace advocate was put as a substantive motion, it was negatived by the very narrow majority of 7—115 to 108. Had the House possessed the right of veto Mr. Richards would give it, we should scarcely have drifted into the costly and bootless wars in Egypt and the Soudan.

The "Reserved Forces" occupied the pride of place on Monday. Mr. Howard Vincent's resolution advocating the grant of an extra £100,000 to our Volunteers, sturdily seconded by Mr. Gurdon, called up Mr. Gladstone with an energetic protest against the unconstitutional course of the attempt to deprive the Executive of its function of determining the national expenditure. As Leader of the Opposition, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach adroitly pointed out the Premier's inconsistency in squandering millions on the Soudan while he was averse to increasing the capitation grant to riflemen. This latter accusation was hardly accurate. As the Secretary for War stated, the whole question is receiving the attention of the War Office. The resolution of Mr. Howard Vincent (himself a zealous Volunteer officer) having been rejected, but only by a majority of 21 (187 to 166); and the Secretary for War having replied to the general debate that ensued, the way was clear for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman after midnight to expound the Army Estimates with the perspicacity of a Scot. India and Egypt are responsible for the increase in our military budget, which amounts to £18,233,000. Recruiting is so brisk for the Regular Army that close upon forty thousand joined last year. Similarly satisfactory was it to learn from the efficient Secretary for War that the Militia maintains its strength, and that in the public-spirited Volunteer force there was an increase of ten thousand efficient, necessitating an addition of £18,000 to the capitation grant—substantial encouragement of the very kind Mr. Howard Vincent prayed for. The prevalence of Radical sentiments in the House was once more notably proved on Tuesday, when Mr. Thorold Rogers's resolution for taxing house owners as well as occupiers was approved, in a good-humoured way, by Mr. Chamberlain and adopted by a majority of 40 (216 to 176). Previously, Sir R. Paget's amendment in favour of meeting the "financial injustice" by "a comprehensive measure" was negatived by a majority of 19. Thus is the House being "educated up" to the coming Local Government Bill.

Sir Albert Wood, Garter Principal King of Arms, has placed the banners of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Northampton, and the Earl of Sefton, the newly-created Knights of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

M. Paul Baudry, whose picture "Psyche" is now, for a short time, on view at the Hanover Gallery, New Bond-street, was a Breton artist who worked his way to fame with no help beyond his own talents. The son of a maker of wooden *sabots*, at Bourbon-Vendée, he came to Paris in 1845, and entered at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and three years later obtained the Prix de Rome, where he remained five years, sending each year a picture to Paris. His first important work was "The Torture of a Vestal," now in the Museum at Lille, and it was speedily followed by "Fortune and the Child," which was at once secured for the Luxembourg. Classic subjects occupied his attention for some years; but at length he took to portrait painting, and amongst his most successful efforts were those of M. Guizot, Edmond About, Charles Garnier, &c. His first attempts at decorative work were in private houses; but in 1865, when he received his commission to decorate the *foyer* of the New Opera-House, he left Paris for Rome, and remained there, working almost incessantly, in the Sixtine Chapel and other rooms of the Vatican, where Raphael and Michael Angelo have left the masterpieces of their genius. On his return to Paris, in 1873, he set himself to carry out a great work; but it was not until 1881 that he was free to devote himself to any other branch of his art. Since that time he decorated the ceiling of the great hall of the Cour de Cassation, at Paris, with a magnificent design, "The Glorification of the Law," besides a variety of designs in stained-glass, fresco, &c., for the Palace of Chantilly—of which the "St. Hubert" and the "Cupid and Psyche" are the most remarkable. The work now on view is the reproduction of the last-named on canvas, and exhibits to the best advantage Baudry's qualities as a colourist and draughtsman.

The Fine-Arts Exhibition to be opened at Berlin on May 15 next promises, if fairly supported, to be more than ordinarily illustrative of the condition of contemporary art. Works sent in by German artists have to be submitted to local juries, which will be appointed in the principal art centres of the Fatherland; those by non-German painters to the Berlin jury. No artist will be allowed to send more than two pictures. The Royal Academy of Arts, at Berlin, undertakes the cost of transport of all admitted works, as well as their return to their owners. The approaching exhibition, which celebrates the centenary of the Academy of Art founded by Frederick the Great, proposes also to illustrate the history of art, in Germany and abroad, during the last hundred years; and arrangements have been made to render this phase of the exhibition as complete as possible. Another feature of the exhibition will be the "Kaiser Panorama," illustrative of German colonial life in various countries; and, in order to identify Germany with another field of her modern enterprise, there is to be a panorama of Pergamon, which will be exhibited inside an elaborate reconstruction of the Temple of Jupiter at Olympia. All pictures intended for exhibition must be delivered at the Gallery in the Thiergarten, on or before April 1.

A new society of painters, chiefly composed of younger men who have studied abroad, is in course of formation, and will hold its first exhibition next month in the art-honoured gallery of the old "Institute" in Pall-mall—to be known in future as the Marlborough Gallery. The fundamental rule of the new society is, that no member shall exhibit more than two works in the same exhibition. Amongst the names of the members are those of Clausen, La Thangue, F. Brown, Stanhope Forbes, Hacker, Steer, Tukey, Bromley, and others. The object which the society has in view, and will doubtless maintain so long as it is able to keep its numbers small, is to afford young artists a chance of having their pictures well hung, instead of having to be content with the space left vacant by their elders in the larger galleries and older exhibitions.

Watteau's celebrated picture, "Pierrot," for which it is said our National Gallery offered a very large sum to its late proprietor, has now passed, with a number of other valuable pictures, to the Louvre, thanks to the generosity of M. Lacaze. Of this picture there is an amusing story. About forty years ago, when Louis Philippe was King, the proposition to purchase it for a few thousand francs was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. The matter was gravely referred to the authorities of the Académie des Beaux Arts, by whom Watteau's picture was solemnly pronounced not to come within the limits of good painting, and the offer was consequently refused. It was then purchased by M. Lacaze, and it now forms part of his bequest to the French National Gallery.

Antwerp this spring will have many fresh attractions for tourists in search of the artistic. At the new museum formed by the "Administration des Hospices Civils," amongst many works illustrative of the Bruges school of painting, is a remarkable triptych by Bernard Van Orley. The centre panel represents the Last Judgment, and the two panels "Acts of Mercy"—namely the Burial of the Dead, and Saints Sharing their Goods with the Poor. The city museum, a very different collection, and one of the richest in Europe, has just purchased, from the same source whence the Brussels obtained its splendid Rembrandt, a specimen of Franz Hals, which will compare favourably with any of that master's works at Haarlem. We cannot but regret that both these rare examples of the two greatest masters of the Dutch school were not acquired for our own National Gallery, which is not very rich in the works of either.

The city of Paris has lost no time in carrying into effect the testamentary wishes of the late M. A. S. Forney, and the lending art library, which is to bear his name, was recently opened by the Minister of Commerce and the Prefect of the Seine. The library itself is situated in the Rue Titon, in the heart of the Faubourg St. Antoine, or workmen's quarter—especially for cabinet-makers and wood-carvers. The books selected comprise, in addition to those of ordinary interest and instruction, a large collection of books, instruments, and designs especially relating to the arts of construction and ornamentation. There is, moreover, attached to the library a collection of 10,000 drawings and photographs, which are freely lent to all persons, without restriction of sex or condition, who may wish to take them home for the purposes of study or copying. The library is open daily at noon, in the evening from seven till ten, and on Sundays from nine a.m. to five p.m. In his speech the Prefect of the Seine observed that in none of the public libraries whence books were lent had there been a single case of misappropriation or wanton damage brought under his notice.

We are asked to state that the receiving day for pictures for the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours is Monday next, March 29.

A meeting was held on Tuesday of the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund, to consider some suggestions by Dr. Wakley for increasing the contributions to that fund. Dr. Wakley accompanied his suggestions with an offer of £1000, conditional upon a similar offer being received from four other non-resident Londoners. A special committee was appointed to consider the proposals.

MUSIC.

Last week's Philharmonic Concert—the second of the seventy-fourth season—brought forward an overture composed by Signor Bottesini, and performed on this occasion for the first time in England. The work belongs to an opera entitled "Graziella," not yet completed. The subject of the book is taken from Lamartine's poem. The overture is a bright and melodious piece of orchestral writing, and produced a highly favourable impression. It was conducted by the composer, who during the evening played an introduction and bolero, of his own composition, on the double-bass, with that skill which has rendered him unequalled as a contrabassist. M. De Pachmann gave a neat and careful rendering of Mozart's piano-forte concerto in D minor; but his special powers are displayed to most advantage in music of the florid modern school. Mr. Prout's third symphony—conducted by himself—and Beethoven's grand overture, Op. 124, completed the instrumental selection. Vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Henschel. Sir Arthur Sullivan having been indisposed, Mr. George Mount conducted, with the exceptions above specified.

The thirtieth series of Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts is drawing towards a close, sixteen of the twenty performances having taken place. Last Saturday's programme was devoted to Gounod's oratorio "Mors et Vita," in which two of the solo vocalists, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley, were the same as at the first production of the oratorio at the Birmingham Festival in August last; the solo soprano and contralto music having, on Saturday, been assigned to Miss Annie Marriott and Miss Hope Glenn, who sang artistically throughout. It is needless again to comment on the fine performances of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Santley in the oratorio. The elaborate orchestral details were excellently rendered by the fine band, conducted by Mr. Manns, and the Crystal Palace choir sang with good effect in some portions of the work. The summer season of the Crystal Palace will open on May 1, with a grand performance of Gounod's oratorio "The Redemption," the preparations for which are on a scale similar to those of the Handel Festivals held there. A chorus of about 3000 voices and an orchestra of proportionate power will be assembled; the solo singers named being Madame Albani, Miss A. Marriott, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Manns will conduct, as at the Handel Festival of 1883, and that of last year, which, it will be remembered, was held in anticipation of the regular triennial celebration, on account of the date being the bi-centenary of Handel's birth.

The first appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson in London this season, last week, was a great success. The Swedish prima-donna sang with fine effect the pieces set down for her—"Kathleen Mavourneen," the soprano solo in Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," and a canzonetta by Gomes, and others, in answer to encores. The occasion was one of Mr. W. Carter's National Concerts, and the programme was ample and varied, comprising the names of several eminent artists, in addition to that of Madame Nilsson.

Herr Bonawitz's historical recital of pianoforte music at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street, on Thursday week, illustrated, in a very interesting manner, the development of pianoforte composition in various schools and styles, from an early period down to modern times.

Mr. Franke's vocal quartet party appeared again at his concert at Prince's Hall on Tuesday evening (the fourth and last of the series). The vocal programme consisted of pieces that had already been given, and were again effectively rendered. Herr Roentgen played, with much success, a pianoforte solo of his own composition, and a string quintet of Mozart's was rendered by MM. Deichmann, Roeber, Krause, Stehling, and Ould.

Miss Fanny Davies, the accomplished young pianist who has recently produced so favourable an impression, gave a recital during the week at Prince's Hall. Her programme comprised specimens of various schools, past and present.

Mr. Sinclair Dunn, the popular Scottish vocalist, gave his annual concert at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer-street, on Wednesday evening.

The Bach Choir's concert at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, offered a programme of strong interest. The cantata, "Gott ist mein König," by Bach; Joachim's Hungarian Concerto for the Violin, played by himself; Beethoven's "Elegischer Gesang," for chorus and orchestra; and the third part of Schumann's "Faust" music, were the chief features of the programme.

Mr. Frederick Lamond was to make his first appearance in London yesterday (Friday) afternoon at Prince's Hall. The occasion was the first of a series of three recitals to be given by the gentleman named, of whose merits as a pianist report speaks in the highest terms.

Madame Schumann is to make her first appearance this season at the Popular Concert of this (Saturday) afternoon, when she will play Beethoven's pianoforte sonata entitled "Les adieux, l'absence, et le retour"; being set down for the same composer's "Waldstein" sonata at the evening concert of the following Monday.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society will give the second concert of the series at St. James's Hall, this (Saturday) evening.

Madame Viard-Louis's performance of Beethoven's works at the Prince's Hall, announced for last Saturday afternoon, was suddenly postponed, in consequence of her indisposition.

Franz Liszt will soon revisit London, after an absence of many years. The expected event is already exciting great interest in the musical world. The distinguished Hungarian composer and pianist will be the guest of Mr. Henry Littleton, at his mansion at Sydenham, where a grand reception will be given to the visitor on April 3. On the 6th of that month Liszt's great sacred work, "Saint Elizabeth," will be performed in his presence, at the last of the series of Novello's Oratorio Concerts, at St. James's Hall, where, on the following afternoon, the work is again to be produced, at the annual spring concert of the London Academy of Music. Other special Liszt concerts are to be given—by Herr L. Emil Bach, on April 9; and at the Crystal Palace, on April 10. Receptions are to be accorded to Liszt—on April 6, by the Royal Academy of Music; and on April 8, by Mr. Walter Bache, Liszt's pupil and friend, and one of his most enthusiastic disciples. A Liszt scholarship is to be founded at the Royal Academy of Music, subscriptions for which are coming in largely.

As stated some time back, Mr. Carl Rosa's operatic season will open at Drury-Lane Theatre on May 31. The new work, "Guillem de Cabestan," composed by Mr. Mackenzie to a libretto by Mr. Francis Huffer, will be produced on June 2. After the conclusion of the Carl Rosa season, Mr. Augustus Harris will produce a new comic opera, entitled "Fivoli," composed by M. Hervé, the cast including Madame Rose Hersee, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Kate Munroe, Mr. B. Pierpoint, and Mr. H. Thorndike.

Mr. W. Shakespeare having resigned the office of conductor of the concerts of the Royal Academy of Music, it has been offered to, and accepted by, Mr. Joseph Barnby.

SKETCHES OF THE SAVOY.

The visit of her Majesty the Queen, on Wednesday last, to this interesting "precinct" between the great thoroughfare of the Strand and the gardens of the Victoria Thames Embankment, where she laid the foundation-stone of the Medical Examination Hall, recalls to notice those features of the locality shown in our Illustrations. A complete account of the topography and historical associations will be found in a small volume, "Memorials of the Savoy," by the Rev. W. J. Loftie, with a preface by the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy, published by Messrs. Macmillan. It was in 1246 that King Henry III. made a grant to the Queen's uncle, Peter of Savoy, of the piece of land adjacent to the river, from where Waterloo Bridge now is, to where Beaufort-gardens are; hence the name of "The Savoy"; but the property reverted to the Queen. There was a mansion on this ground, which had belonged to the friars of "Mountjoy," and in the reign of Edward I. it became the residence of his brother, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. The fourth Earl, Henry, was made Duke of Lancaster in 1351, and the privileges of the Duchy Palatine were created, the Savoy Palace, as it was thenceforth styled, being the official head-quarters of that Duchy. It is generally known that, in the wars of Edward III., the captive King John of France and his son, about 1357, lodged in the Savoy. John of Gaunt, who became Duke of Lancaster in 1362, resided here when in London; and in 1376, when the Bishop of London and the Duke of Lancaster had a bitter quarrel about tolerating the doctrine of Wickliffe, a riotous Church mob attacked the Savoy, which was sacked and almost destroyed. It was left a ruin till Henry VII. founded there a hospital for the poor, in charge of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; but the hospital buildings, of which only the chapel now remains, were not completed before 1517. The later history of the Savoy is connected with important ecclesiastical affairs; the Savoy Conference, in 1661, between the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians, was a critical occasion for the policy of the Established Church towards Dissenters. In 1686 James II. set up a Jesuit church and school in the Savoy, which caused great Protestant excitement. The old hospital was dissolved in 1702, and the Precinct of the Savoy, except the quiet little chapel and churchyard, became merged in the common condition of London. Its aspect has been much changed by the new buildings erected of late years, since the formation of the Thames Embankment. The "Chapel Royal," as many will remember, was the scene of a disastrous fire, on July 7, 1864, which destroyed the roof and all the internal fittings and the monuments; but the restoration, which cost £7000, defrayed by the Queen, has preserved the beauty of the place, though some of its antiquarian features were lost. Her Majesty had restored the interior in 1843. One of the monuments destroyed was that of Peter De Wint, the artist, William Hilton, R.A., his brother-in-law, and others of the family, erected by Mrs. De Wint, who, after the fire of 1864, gave to the chapel a beautiful font, designed by Mr. Blore, also shown among our Illustrations. It harmonises with the reredos, which was restored from the fragments of the old reredos of the sixteenth century. The pulpit, of carved oak, was a gift in memory of John Burgess, who died in 1820, and William Robert Burgess, who died in 1853. The new roof is splendidly emblazoned, in colours, with shields of the Royal persons who have been connected with the Savoy, down to the present reign. The painted windows are fine as modern work; one is a memorial to the late Prince Consort; another to the African traveller Lander, who discovered the source of the Niger, another to Archibald Cameron, brother of Cameron of Lochiel, a chivalrous Jacobite, hanged after the battle of Culloden. Some of the old tablets on the walls are scarcely injured by the fire. The Savoy has been the residence, or the place of ministry, of some of the eminent divines of the English Church in past ages, and is a place of note in the social life of London. Our Illustrations include the new building of the "Royal Savoy Schools," erected by the Queen, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Duke of Albany not long before his death.

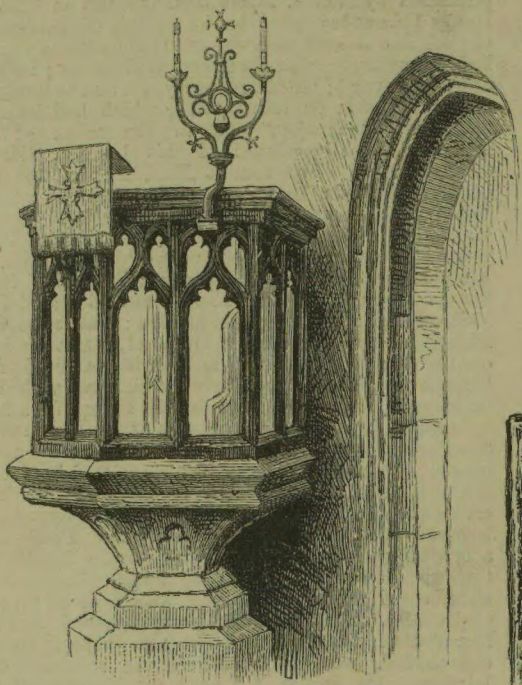
THE SNOW IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

A marvellous change from the prolonged "winter of our discontent" was experienced towards the end of last week; and last Sunday, in the parks and on Hampstead-heath, people were sitting in sunny warmth, and breathing the soft fresh air of spring, instead of those who had a few days before skated on the hard ice of the lakes and ponds in a bitter north-east wind. Yet we may take leave of the late severe season with one more illustration of the unusually great accumulation of snow in the hill country of the North of England, which caused so much interruption of road and railway traffic, and which inflicted heavy losses on the farmers in pastoral districts, in their flocks and herds, besides the known instances of human life being destroyed by the fierce weather in the early part of this month. A sketch by Mr. Geoffrey Wilson, town surveyor of Alnwick, sent on the 8th inst., remains in hand to show the state of the roads in that part of Northumberland, which has been described in former reports. The "snow-plough," drawn by powerful horses, was employed with good effect to cut a passage for ordinary vehicles through the deep snow-drifts that encumbered many portions of the road. It would be a public advantage to have similar appliances ready for use at need in every district liable to such a visitation.

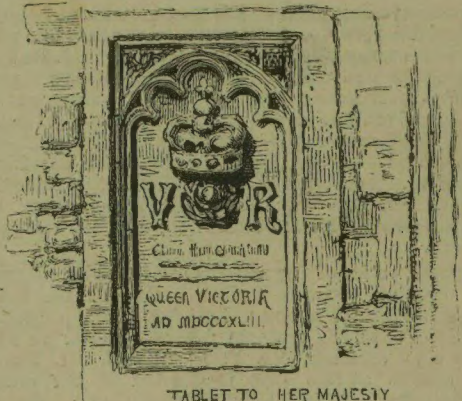
The Goldsmiths' Company have given £100 to the Irish Defence Union.

An application was on Tuesday made to the Divisional Court to stay execution, pending a motion for a new trial of the libel action brought by Mr. John Bryce, of New Zealand, against Mr. G. W. Rusden, author of a work on New Zealand. At the trial before Mr. Baron Huddleston the jury awarded the plaintiff £5000 damages; and on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Grove further litigation was avoided by reducing the damages to £1000, the defendant to pay all costs.

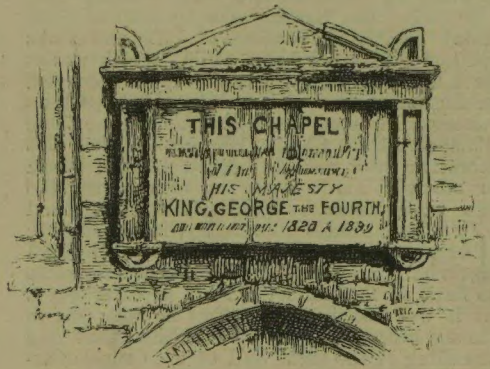
The Board of Trade have awarded their bronze medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Richard Roberts, second coxswain of the Llandudno life-boat, for going through a heavy surf during a snowstorm, at the risk of his own life, on Jan. 8, to secure a rope from the stranded flat Dido, by means of which her crew were rescued. The Board have also awarded a binocular glass and a silver medal to Captain Henri Alfred Delasalle, master of the fishing-boat, *Dieu Protégé*, of Calais; also silver medals to six of the crew of that vessel, in acknowledgment of their services to the master and crew of the *Two Brothers*, of Portsmouth, on Jan. 14 last. The rescued men were in a state of great exhaustion, having been at sea in an open boat the whole of the previous night.—Mr. H. B. Heath, Italian Consul-General in London, has, on behalf of the Italian Government, presented a silver medal to Captain H. Hellmers, who, on Sept. 19 last, commanded the North German Lloyd steamer *Hapsburg*, and saved the lives of the crew and passengers of the Italian barque *Fratelli Gaggino*, which sank off Anvil Point, in the Channel, after collision with an English steamer, at that time unknown.



PULPIT WITH
HOURGLASS IN CANDELABRA



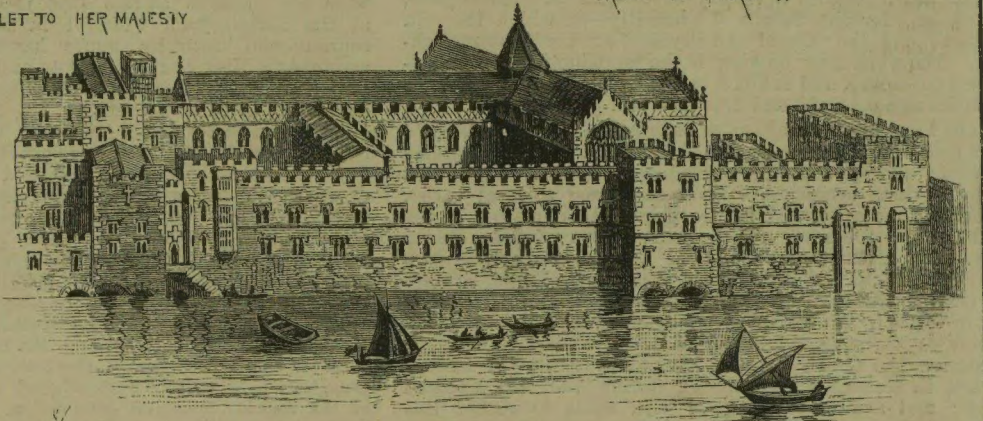
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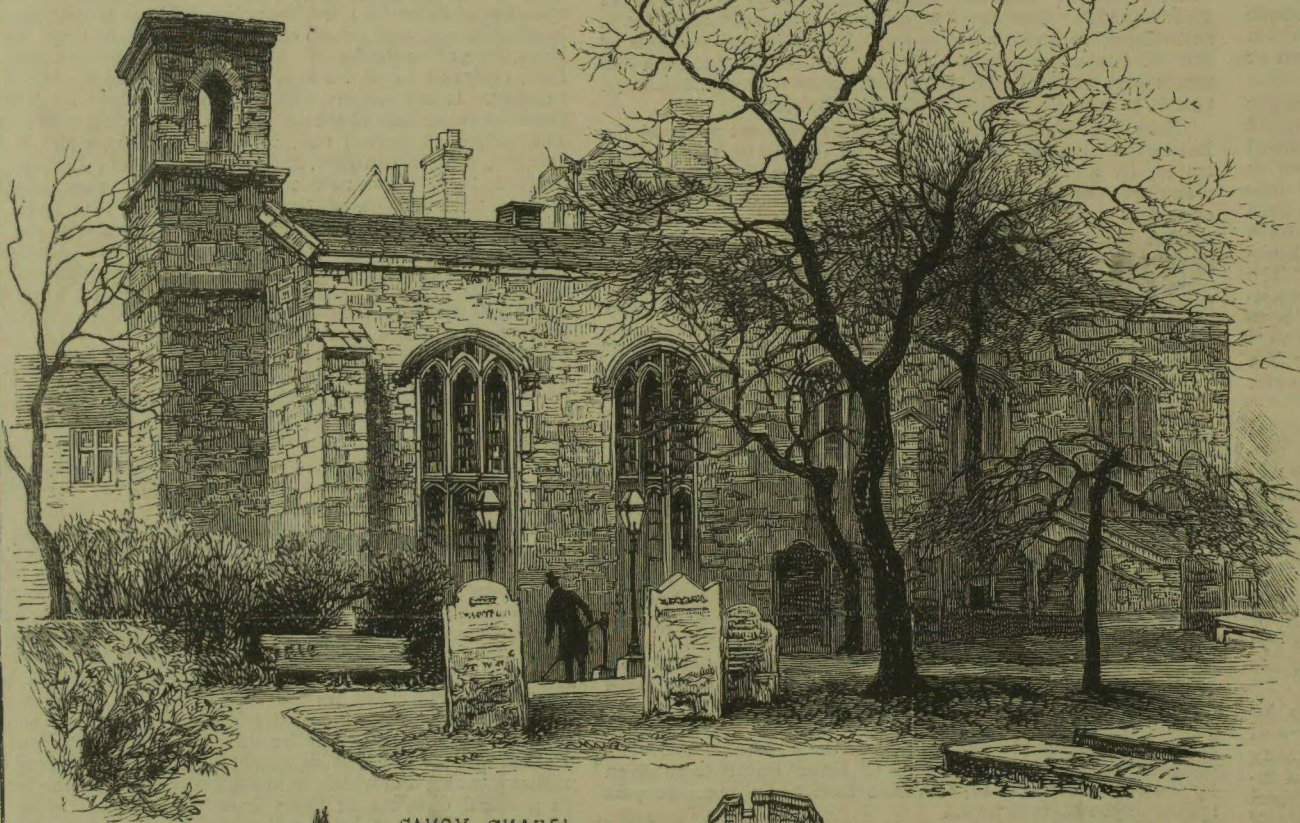
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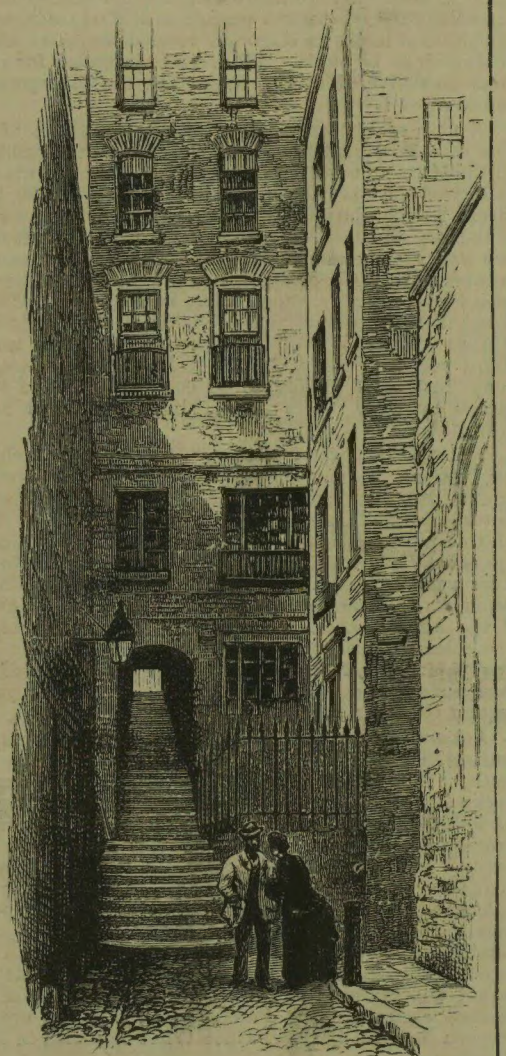
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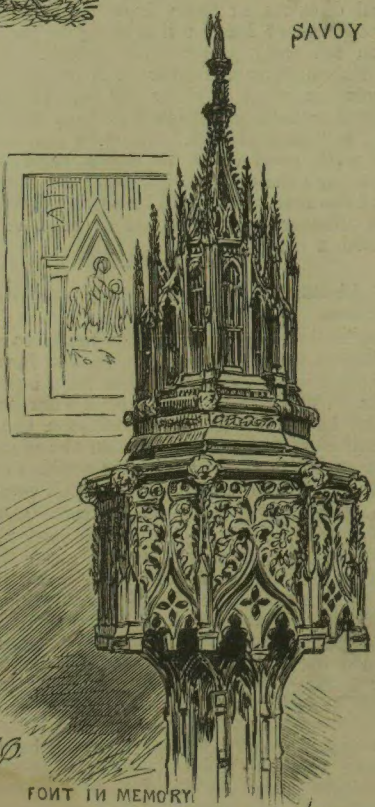
THE SAVOY HOSPITAL IN 1650.



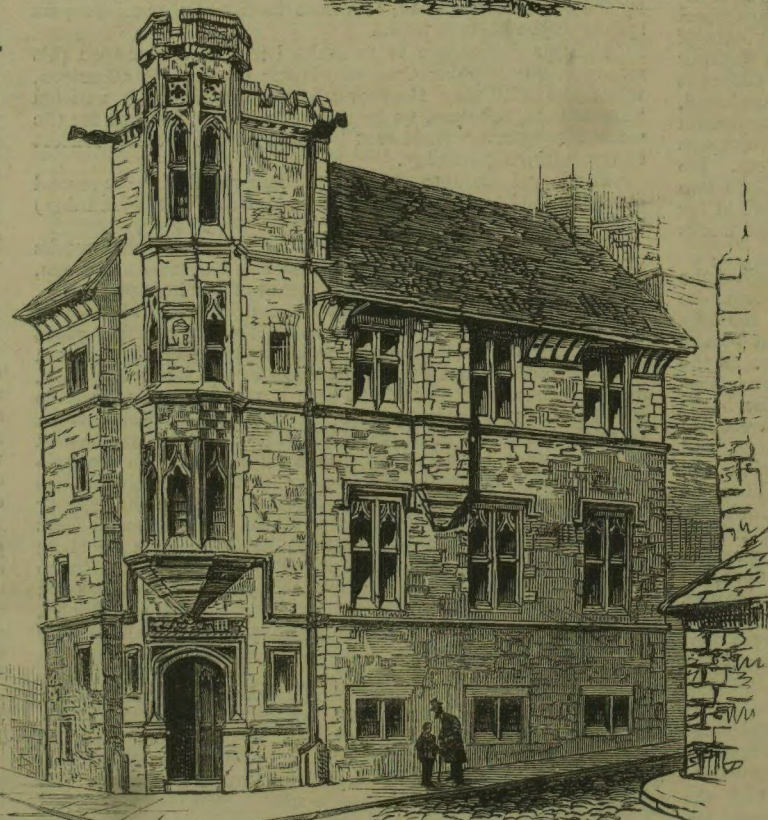
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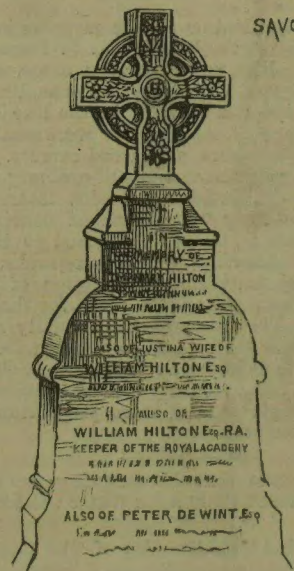
SAVOY STEPS



FONT IN MEMORY
OF HILTON AND DE WINT



ROYAL SAVOY SCHOOLS





THE UNEMPLOYED AT THE EAST-END OF LONDON: APPLICANTS FOR THE RELIEF FUND.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

"The vote had shown," observed the Bishop of Southwell, at a public meeting this week, with reference to a recent division in the House of Commons, "that the political skill and determined perseverance of women was a very great power, and could succeed in effecting, even in face of very determined opposition, improvements which did not a short time ago seem within human power to achieve." It is surely a sign of the times to hear a Prelate of the Established Church commending the political action of women. The view that a man's wife takes of the "woman question" has a wonderful influence upon his opinion on the matter. Lady Laura Ridding frequently appears on public platforms in her husband's diocese, and makes speeches, not unworthy, in their flow of good, clear, impressive English, of the daughter of Lord Selborne. Dr. Ridding is naturally aware that it would be a real public loss to his diocese had ancient custom deprived it of his wife's valuable exertions as a speaker, and thus he is prepared to recognise that in women generally there resides a power and a skill for work by public methods for good objects that should not be wasted.

It must be hoped by everybody who has any knowledge of the conditions of existence to poor girls that the most recent political work undertaken by women may succeed. It is to prevent the House of Commons from passing a bill to deprive 1300 or 1400 poor girls of their daily bread. When I wrote, in this column, three weeks ago, about the desire of Mr. Wilson to forbid women working at the pit-head, it was merely an idea in his mind. But now the male miners, who have their votes and their representatives, have introduced a Mines Bill into the House, in which they have incorporated a clause to throw all those poor girls out of work by law.

The protest that I made against this cruel proposal has, I am glad to see, been taken up in other quarters. The Countess of Lathom, the Mayoress of Wigan, and other ladies of influence have promised to aid the poor working women to defeat this proposal of tyrannical trades-unionism. Every one of my readers who is either a relative or an acquaintance of an M.P. should make haste and follow this kind and wise example. You will, perhaps, be told that the pit-bank work is too hard, or that it is degrading and unsexing. Reply, that Lady Lathom and the Mayoress of Wigan deny the assertion utterly; but that, in any case, you wish to know what is to become of the poor women, and that starvation or vice is harder than any honest work can possibly be. Just try to imagine how you would feel if you had no bread but what you earned; if there were but one way in the world that you knew of to earn that bread honestly; and if you heard that a law was proposed to prevent you from doing your work. The pit-girls are petitioning against the wicked proposal of Mr. Wilson. Put yourself in their place, in thought, and give them your help, if in any way you can.

My gracious Sovereign will, I am sure, forgive me for placing this matter above her Drawingroom in my paragraphs. It is almost a unique experience for this generation to have her Majesty holding two successive Courts in one month in person. The dresses on Tuesday were even handsomer than at the preceding Drawingroom. The success of Lady Randolph Churchill's yellow velvet encouraged the use of this colour; but it is not everybody whose complexion can stand the being attired like a big canary-bird. One lady I saw at a "Drawing-room tea" in a bodice and train of Tuscan yellow broché satin, and a petticoat of plain satin to match, veiled in tulle. Another had a bodice and train from the shoulder of greenish-yellow mervilleux, over a yellow tulle petticoat trimmed with large sprays of dark lilac. But these daring robes were really less lovely than some with more variety in colour. A very beautiful gown was a bodice and train of moonlight blue satin over a petticoat of white satin, embroidered with steel beads; the train had a broad revers of steel embroidery on white, with a white tulle puffing for the edge, and clusters of mingled moonlight and white feathers at frequent intervals, waving over the steel and veiling the glittering line. The wearer of this dress has a magnificent suite of emeralds, which she put on: the contrast was daring, but most successful. Another of my acquaintances had a petticoat and bodice alike of pink satin, with a fan-shaped arrangement of some beautiful old point lace on both tablier and plastron, fixed in its place with large clusters of pink feathers and bows and ends of moss-green ribbon velvet, and a train, beginning at the waist, of moss-green velvet of a very rich shade, made with a revers of the pink satin, which had narrow lace turned down along its upper edge, and was fixed with feathers and velvet to correspond with the petticoat.

It will be seen that the revers trimming on trains was very much worn. Another feature of the gowns generally was that they were rather "fussy" on the hips. For some time, everything has been as straight and plain about the upper part of our skirts of every description as it was possible to manage. But in Paris, for a good while now, *élégantes* have been absolutely padding on the hip, to make the gown stand out there. We are always about a year behind the Paris fashions in England. I have noticed more than once that the Court gowns have been the first garments to show signs of the arrival here of Parisian modes. It seems likely, then, that the slight tendency shown in most of the Court robes this time to some fullness or puffing on the sides of the top of the petticoats may be an indication of the adoption by English dressmakers of the little pads that are being used over the water.

One's winter garments look very dingy and feel very heavy directly the weather grows mild, and spring dresses become a natural thought. I am going to carefully study the new stuffs during the week, and will report on them in my next communication.

The controversy commenced by the *Spectator*, and enlivened by Mr. Ruskin, on "Is Our Elementary Education Useful to the People?" will have interested many ladies. Those of us who have sat on school boards, and the much larger number who visit in cottages, as well as those who take young servants to train, must have grave doubts on the subject, so far at least as the girls are concerned. They may be able to define a noun, but they cannot speak either correctly or politely. They may know how "to copy casts of ornaments in light and shade" (actually a requirement of the Education Department!), but they cannot make or keep a room tidy. And as to their needlework, so much time seems to be wasted in getting them to do microscopic stitches and to learn comparatively useless things, like marking, that they cannot even put on a patch, far less make their own clothing. I am glad to learn that the Irish Board of Education is just commencing an effort to educate the girls more usefully in one respect. Dress-cutting is henceforward to be taught in the Irish elementary schools, on the well-known scientific system; five hundred of the charts of that system have been ordered by her Majesty's Irish Education Commissioners, as a beginning. Should the experiment not be stopped by a Home-Rule Parliament, the next generation of Irish mothers may thus all know how to cut out their own and their children's clothes—a benefit not yet to be extended to our Saxon maidens in their schools.

F. F. M.

THE LATE COLONEL DONALD STEWART.

A memorial tablet has been erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by the officers of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars to the memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. H. Stewart, formerly of that regiment, who was an Irishman, and who will never be forgotten as the companion of General Gordon at Khartoum. Colonel Stewart was a gentleman owning a small landed estate at Ballyatwood, in Downshire; but, after some active service in the Army, became a Vice-Consul in Asia Minor, and was further employed by Government in the inspection of prisons in Egypt, and in travelling through the Soudan, before the insurrection raised by the Mahdi, and furnishing a valuable report on the state of that territory and its population. In January, 1884, when General Gordon was suddenly sent out to the Soudan, he chose Stewart for his only assistant and companion; they started from London together, and arrived at



MEMORIAL TO COLONEL J. DONALD STEWART,
IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Khartoum on Feb. 17, from which date Colonel Stewart divided with Gordon all the toils and cares of his extraordinary mission, and bore an active part in the defence of Khartoum during the summer months of that year. In September, as everybody must remember, Gordon sent three armed steamers, under the command of Colonel Stewart, accompanied by the late Mr. Frank Power, British Vice-Consul and *Times* correspondent, and by M. Herbin, the French Consul, down the Nile to Berber. They were to bombard the enemy's position at Berber, and thence to proceed further down the river to a point from which they would travel across the Desert to Merawi, below Korti, taking with them a number of Greeks and Jews who were fugitives from Khartoum. The leading steamer, with our two gallant countrymen and M. Herbin on board, left the others behind at Berber, and passed down to a place called Suleimanieh, where the vessel struck on a rock, and could not be got off. Colonel Stewart and his companions, with twelve Greeks, men and women, therefore landed, on Sept. 18, and engaged with the chief of the Wad Gamr tribe, who pretended to be friendly, that they should be safely conducted to Merawi. A few hours afterwards, they were all treacherously massacred by the Arabs, and their bodies were thrown into the Nile. This is the story of Colonel Stewart's lamented death. The memorial tablet shown in our Illustration is the work of Mr. J. Matthews, sculptor, of Poland-street; the Engraving is copied from a photograph by Messrs. Boning and Small.

Mrs. Mortimer Collins, widow of the late Mr. Mortimer Collins, the novelist, and herself a graceful writer, died on the 16th inst., and her remains were cremated at Woking last Saturday.

As an instance of the good that may be done in these distressful times by any association of earnest workers, the remarkably successful musical and dramatic entertainment given on the 18th inst., in St. George's Hall, on behalf of the St. Clement Danes Laundry and Soup Kitchen merits a word of notice. By the joint efforts mainly of Mr. Herbert H. Twining and Mr. Charles J. Livett, a very large audience was highly amused with a varied programme, comprising the spirited playing of Mr. Norfolk Megone's amateur orchestra, and a few entertaining pieces in vogue with amateurs.

AGRICULTURAL SCENES: MARCH.

THE LAMBING SEASON.

A common axiom brings together the lion and the lamb in March, the influence of gentle spring subduing all things in nature. We, however, specially claim for the lamb that it is one of the oldest emblems of the world. It is older than the Pyramids, with their forty centuries, as a type of innocence. As a spiritual symbol, it links together the Old and the New Testament; and modern art is but a continuity of pagan art when it gives a young lamb as typical of youth and peace. Æsop's fable indorsed a popular notion, for the innocence of the lamb is a creed in every country. In reality, as a symbol, the lamb is stronger than the lion. Rural life in England owes one of its charms of spring to the firstlings of our flocks. No sooner does the freshening turf assume an emerald tint than the lambs' newborn whiteness forms a picture, and completes the contrast. The house-lambs that modern farmers rear in January, nor even the early horned Dorsets in February that herald the natural lambing time, fit in with the general appreciation. No; public opinion demands more, and looks for spring weather, blue skies and white clouds, a sight of early flowers and fresh green buds, to accentuate the landscape of the true lambing season. Of course, climate and the elevation of feeding-grounds make a natural difference to the advent of lambs. The lowlands are several weeks earlier with their sprinkling of lambkins than are the highlands. Warm Hampshire is a month in advance of the cold Derbyshire hills, giving the idea, antithetically, that the winds of Heaven are tempered to the shorn lambs, by the increased natural provision of wool given to our black-faced and other mountain breeds which Providence coats against the bitterest cold, so that they thrive on the bleakest hill sides where they can find grass and herbage. Drought is the Australian sheep-owner's greatest enemy, and in a couple of seasons has inflicted the stupendous loss of twenty millions of sheep. Against such figures the loss of 15,000 sheep reported this cold season in England and Scotland appears trivial. Relatively, the artificial conditions of British flocks require compensations; and the Artist truthfully depicts in this March picture the kind shepherd feeding his lambs by artificial means, whilst the sheltering hurdles keep off the bitter blast. The lambs illustrated are of the famous Hampshire Down breed, from which the best specimens of "early maturity" have been exhibited at Smithfield by Mr. Parsons. By skill and care in feeding and rearing, lambs of eleven months have been made to equal the sheep of former times when double the age. When her Majesty, three years ago, set the fashion against slaughtering early lambs, the practice was put upon its trial, and survived it, since custom proved that the special breeding and fattening of animals out of season did not affect the general flocks of the country, which naturally increase and multiply, and give a feature to the March landscape.

RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The mild spring weather, it may be hoped, will not only mitigate the sufferings of poor people insufficiently fed—and it is well that food is cheap—but will permit many of them to earn wages in those trades—for instance, the building trades—which were stopped by the long frost. Yet there is much continued distress at the East-End and at other "ends" of London, and in some of the more central districts. The Mansion House Fund, up to last Tuesday, amounted to £75,000, of which only £800 remained for distribution. Among the latest contributions was one of £82 subscribed by the workmen of the Great Eastern Railway Company's locomotive and carriage factory, at Stratford. The scene in front of one of the district offices for distributing relief tickets is shown in our Illustration. The members of Parliament for London, at a meeting held in the House of Commons on Tuesday, presided over by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., resolved to ask the Metropolitan Board of Works how they could remove the obstacles to undertaking works, in or around London, for giving employment to those in need.

A special meeting of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Dublin. Several resolutions were passed protesting against the granting of Home Rule to Ireland.

Last week the death-rate in London, which in the two preceding weeks had been 26.9 and 28.7 respectively, rose to 30.3 per 1000. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were last week nearly double what they were two months ago—namely, 917 against 477.

The 17th of March last witnessed a curious coincidence. On May 1, 1850, a Prince was born at Buckingham Palace, on the day kept, though probably in error, as the birthday of the most illustrious living Irishman, the Duke of Wellington. On this account, and in compliment to the Queen's Irish subjects, the Prince received the baptismal names Arthur Patrick and the title of Duke of Connaught. It is sufficiently remarkable that the Princess just born to him should have made her appearance on St. Patrick's Day; and the circumstance should in some way be recognised in the name bestowed upon her. Some Irish female names are very pretty.

At the ceremony of the Queen laying the foundation-stone of the Examination Hall for Medicine and Surgery, on Wednesday, the silver-gilt trowel used by her Majesty, of which we give an Illustration, was a beautiful specimen of art silver-work, richly ornamented in the style of the Renaissance, and bearing the Royal and Imperial crown finely modelled on the handle. It was specially manufactured for the occasion by the celebrated Court silversmiths, Messrs. Hancock and Co., of New Bond-street, and will, no doubt, go down to posterity as a fine specimen of the work of the silversmiths' craft in the Victorian era.

The Royal National Life-Boat Institution has now been established upwards of sixty years; and during that period, as the Duke of Abercorn stated at the annual meeting last Saturday, it has been instrumental in saving more than three thousand lives, chiefly belonging to the bread-winners of sea-board families. That such an institution, even temporarily, should be hampered by want of means, is a reproach under which this country, of all others, is not likely to allow itself to rest. If ever a beneficent society deserved the title of "National," it is the Life-Boat Institution, which calls forth the self-sacrifice and indomitable courage of those who voluntarily devote themselves to this perilous but noble service. The moral influence of the life-boat crew upon a seafaring population should not, moreover, be overlooked; and those who wish to see our bluejackets and fisher-folk maintain their high character will recognise the claims for help which an institution of this nature can advance. The resources of the society, as the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Marquis of Ripon) pointed out, are purely voluntary contributions, and, however much we may think it to be the duty of the State to protect the lives of citizens of all classes, it will be a matter of congratulation if the life-boat service of our coast can be left in its present hands, strengthened, however, by the ready and generous aid of those who sympathise in the cause.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, March 23.

An amiable hostess placed her salon the other night at the disposal of the Russian painter Vereschagin, and a number of painters and literary men were invited to hear the artist expound his theories on art in general. With that vagueness of purpose which characterises the Russian mind, M. Vereschagin forgot to say anything about art, and gave us a lecture on Anarchy and Nihilism, prophesying that at no distant date poets, writers, painters, and sculptors would be cited before the tribunal of Anarchy all over Europe and condemned as useless creatures. The Anarchists and levellers do not want poems, or pictures, or statues. Naturally, M. Vereschagin prophesied that the painters and sculptors would protest against this treatment, and so the defence of society would become transferred from the soldier and the priest—its present defenders—to the men of talent, and the social struggle would be reduced to one of talent against levelling equality, for no man of talent can be a leveller. So far the vague Russian, whom we left wondering how long our respite would be. Then came the announcement of the Anarchist and Communist troubles at Liège; and then, in the Chamber of Deputies, began the discussion on the Railway Tariff Bill, which gave to certain deputies an occasion for airing theories of expropriation which seem very alarming. Evidently property is no longer sacred. The moment that the question of redistribution can be discussed in a legislative assembly, the theory is tacitly recognised. What are things coming to? Certainly not to the terrible pass depicted by M. Vereschagin. Since civilisation began, initiation and direction have always belonged to talent, and the thinker who foresees the day when the French workman will spurn art and literature knows little about the French temperament. Revolution in France seems to have lost its old popularity. The 18th of March, for instance, the anniversary of the Commune, was a complete fiasco this year, both at Paris and in the provinces. At Decazeville, Citizen Basly succeeded in gathering together only fifty persons to celebrate the day. Evolution, and not revolution, and pacific and legal reforms are the order of the day in France.

The Senate has voted a complete law, making primary instruction in France obligatory, secular, and gratuitous. The Chamber has voted a bill authorising the City of Paris to issue a loan of 250 millions for public works, the machinery and materials for the execution of which must be entirely of French origin. This week the Budget Commission will be appointed; and it is announced that France will issue a 3 per cent loan of a milliard in order to pay off old debts and balance her Budget.

With the Lenten lectures, Paris has entered the period of concerts and musical solemnities. An ingenious statistician has calculated that during the three months that follow Ash Wednesday some ten thousand private and public concerts take place in Paris. And yet people wonder why the art of conversation is disappearing in France! This season, the great musical events are to be Liszt's "Messe de Gran," which will be performed at the Church of St. Eustache on Thursday; a series of concerts by Rubinstein, and then Gounod's "Mors et Vita." Liszt arrived in Paris last Saturday, and was immediately taken possession of by Munkacsy, who is painting his portrait. On Sunday he was present at the Colonne Concert, and the public applauded and cried "Au piano!" But Liszt bowed and turned away from the instrument to which he owes his glory, and on which he has sworn never again to play in

public. The master wishes to be judged as a composer. As such he is almost unknown in France.

One of the most curious sights in Paris at the present moment is M. Pasteur's laboratory in the Rue d'Ulm. Every morning towards eleven o'clock a most cosmopolitan crowd assembles in the garden, where one sees French peasant women with their strange head-dresses, Russian moujiks with sheep-skin coats, Hungarians with embroidered jackets, and even gendarmes in uniform. Men, women, and children are gathered there in a strange agglomeration; talking in all the languages of the earth as they wait for their turn to be inoculated: rurals and citizens, noble and simple—all equal before science. The wonder is that there should be so many persons bitten by mad dogs, whereas, before Pasteur's discovery, there seemed to be so few. The explanation is that the victims kept their misfortune secret. Since October last, M. Pasteur has treated upwards of 500 patients. The process of inoculation is very simple. In a cellar below the laboratory is kept a supply of rabbits, which are inoculated by trepaning with the virus of rabies. Seven days after inoculation the rabbit dies of paralytic rabies, and its spinal marrow, mixed into an emulsion with sterilised bouillon, forms the liquid used for inoculation. The virulence of the marrow decreases the longer it is kept; and marrow ten days old is very feeble in virus. The death of the rabbit is so calculated that there is a supply of virus for each day, and this virus is prepared of different strengths, from one to ten. The treatment consists of ten consecutive sub-cutaneous inoculations in the region of the abdomen, by means of a silver Pravaz syringe. The patients are divided into ten series. The first series comprises the new patients, who are inoculated with the feeblest virus; the last series comprises the patients who have already received nine inoculations and whose treatment terminates with an inoculation of the strongest virus, made from fresh marrow. The treatment causes no pain, it appears, and the prick of the syringe provokes only very slight inflammation. M. Pasteur inoculates on an average some seventy patients every morning.

M. Pierre Jules Hetzel, the publisher, died last week, at the age of seventy-two. Besides being an eminent publisher, M. Hetzel was a writer and a humourist under the pseudonym of P. J. Stahl. His writing is of a kind not common in France, being a mixture of German sentimentality, of the *fantaisie* of Sterne, and of Parisian *esprit*. P. J. Stahl was a great favourite with young and old children.

Next week will appear a posthumous volume by Victor Hugo—"Théâtre et Liberté"—containing comedies and *saynètes* in verse, "La Grand' Mère," "L'Epée," "La Forêt Mouillée," &c.

M. Jules Breton has been elected member of the Academy of Fine Arts, in place of the late Paul Baudry.

T. C.

Monday was observed as a high festival at Berlin on the entrance of the Emperor William into his ninetieth year. His Majesty, who looked in excellent health, appeared repeatedly at his window, and was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by the vast crowds assembled in front of the palace. During the day the Emperor received messages of congratulation from all the foreign Sovereigns, including the Pope; besides several thousands of telegrams from all parts of Germany, and from foreign countries. His Majesty attended the banquet given by the Crown Prince in the afternoon, and in the evening was present at a grand soirée in the White Hall of the Imperial Palace. The city was gaily decorated all day, and at night was brilliantly illuminated. The anniversary was also celebrated throughout Germany and in many foreign cities.

THE CHURCH.

Lord Alwyne Compton, the new Bishop of Ely, has been installed in Ely Cathedral, about 200 surpliced clergy being present.

The Duke of Westminster is spending £28,000 on a new church, vicarage, and schools for St. Mary's parish, Without-the-Walls, Chester.

The Rev. Thomas Bucknall Lloyd, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, and Prebendary of Lichfield, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lichfield to the Archdeaconry of Salop.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. J. F. Kitto, Rector of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, to the living of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the room of the late Prebendary Humphrey.

The Bishop of Bangor has conferred the living of Llanarmon-cum-Llangybi, vacant by the death of the Rev. St. George Armstrong Williams, upon the Rev. Thomas Walters, Curate of St. Mary's, Gelli, Llandegai.

A meeting of the United Diocesan Synods of Armagh and Clogher was held last week—the Bishop of Down and Connor presiding—when the Dean of Armagh, the Very Rev. Dr. Reeves, was elected Bishop of Armagh and Clogher.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London and the Suffragan Bishop of Bedford, on Thursday morning, in the parish church of St. Mary, Whitechapel, consecrated the Rev. Dr. G. W. H. Knight-Bruce, lately in charge of St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green, as Bishop of Bloemfontein.

Dr. Samuel Kinns is delivering Lent lectures, on Wednesday evenings, in All Saints' Church, Langham-place, on subjects confirming the historical accuracy of the Bible, in which he treats of ancient inscriptions, Egyptian tombs, Babylon, and New Testament history.

The Prince of Wales has presented the Rev. Robert James Roe, Rector of St. Sennen, Land's-End, Cornwall, to the living of Lanteglos and Adwen-cum-Camelford, Cornwall. The first-named benefice, thus rendered vacant—also in the gift of his Royal Highness—has been conferred on the Rev. John Isabell, Curate of Padstow.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held on the 18th inst., the Ven. Archdeacon Johnson in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Bromley Common, St. Luke's, Kent, £250; Cricketh, Carnarvon, £80; and Netley, St. Edward, Hants, £150; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Irchester, St. Katharine, near Wellingborough, North Hants, £50; Llanreath, near Duloe, Cornwall, £35; Madron, near Penzance, Cornwall, £50; Markyate-street, St. John, near Dunstable, £30; and Messing All Saints, near Kelvedon, Essex, £40. A grant was also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building a mission church at Townsend-lane, in the parish of West Derby, Liverpool, £25. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for St. Mark's Church, Cowley-hill; St. Helen's, and St. Mary's Church, Haggerston, Middlesex. The following grants were also paid for works completed:—East Budleigh, Devon, £125; Little Bromley, near Manningtree, Essex, £50; Groombridge, near Tunbridge Wells, £75; Barton-hill, Christ Church, near Bristol, £200; Cowden, near Edenbridge, Kent, £10; Kentish Town, St. Benet and All Saints, Middlesex, £100; Mardy Mission Church, in the parish of Ystradyfodwg, near Pentre, Pontypridd, £40; and Lenham Mission Church, near Maidstone, £30.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.

THE delicate Skin of Infants and Children is particularly liable to injury from coarse and unrefined Toilet Soap, which is commonly adulterated with the most pernicious ingredients; hence, frequently, the irritability, redness, and blotchy appearance of the skin from which many Children suffer. The Public have not the requisite knowledge of the manufacture of Soap to guide them to a proper selection, so a pretty box, a pretty colour, or an agreeable perfume too frequently outweighs the more important consideration—viz., the composition of the Soap itself. It should be remembered that artificially-coloured Soaps are frequently poisonous, particularly the Red, Blue, and Green varieties; and nearly all Toilet Soaps contain an excess of Soda. White Soaps, such as "Curd," usually contain much more Soda than others, owing to the use of Cocoa-Nut Oil, which makes a bad, strongly alkaline Soap, very injurious to the skin, besides leaving a disagreeable odour on it. The serious injury to children resulting from these Soaps often remains unsuspected, in spite of Nature's warnings, until the unhealthy and irritable condition of the skin has developed into some unsightly disease, not infrequently baffling the skill of the most eminent Dermatologists.

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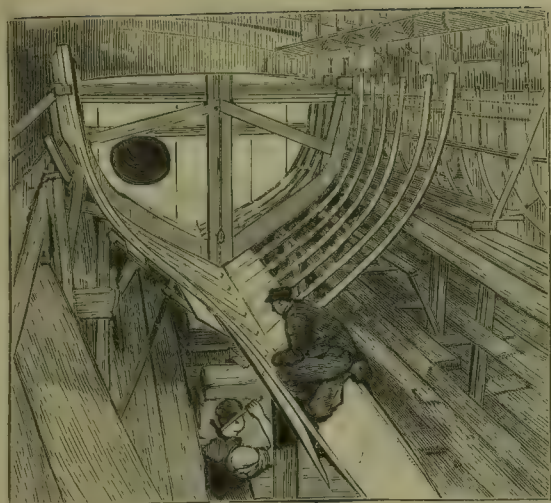
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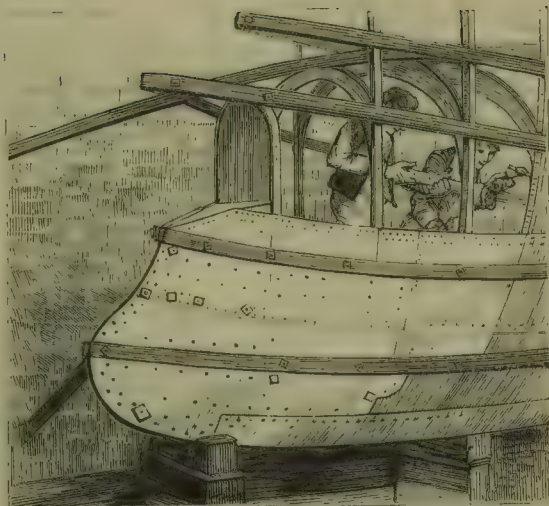
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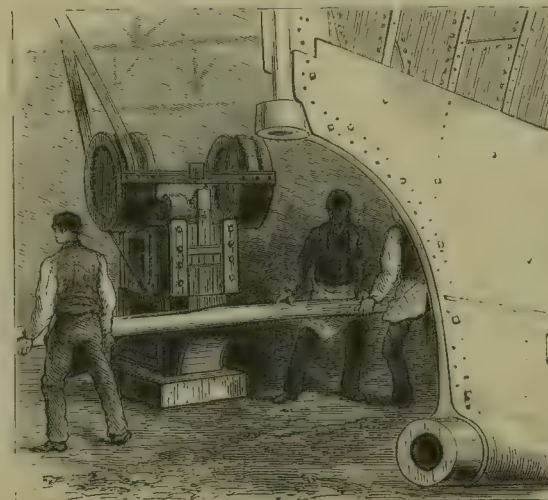
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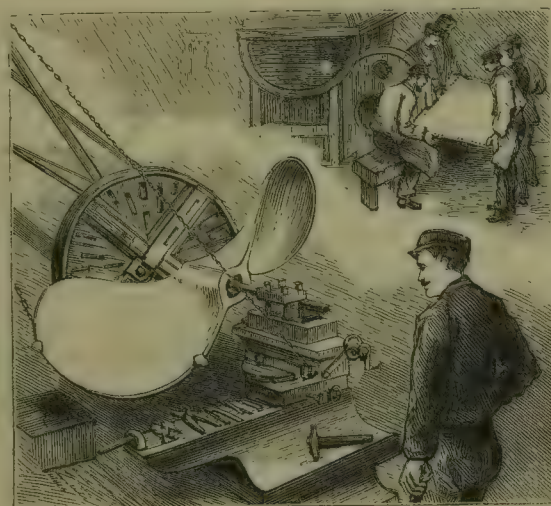
PUTTING A SKIN PLATING AT THE BOW.



SHEARING A SKIN PLATING.



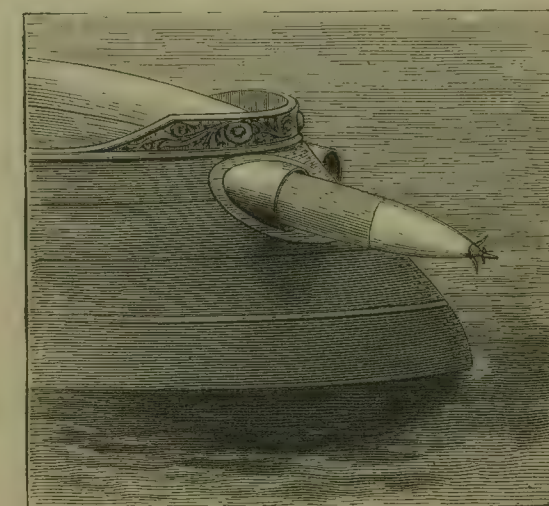
FORGING STEEL SCREW PROPELLER.



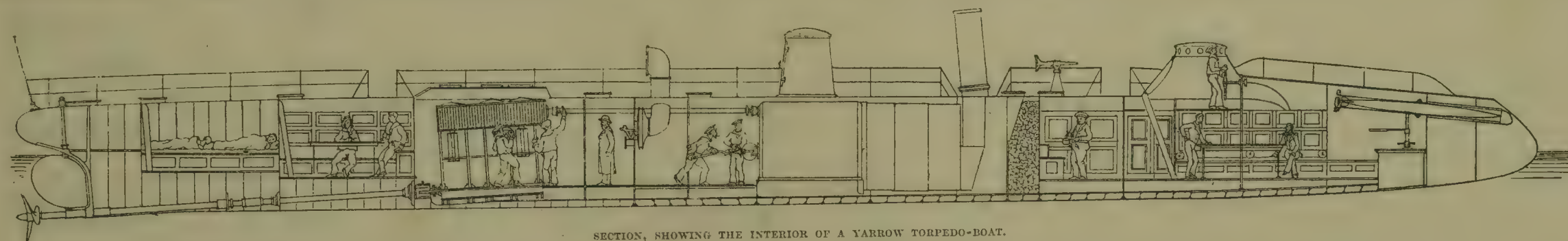
BORING OUT SCREW PROPELLER.



VIEW OF MESSRS. YARROW AND CO.'S WORKS FROM THE RIVER THAMES.



VIEW OF BOW, SHOWING WHITEHEAD TORPEDO BEING DISCHARGED.



SECTION, SHOWING THE INTERIOR OF A YARROW TORPEDO-BOAT.

HOW A TORPEDO-BOAT IS BUILT AT MESSRS. YARROW AND CO.'S WORKS, POPLAR.

THE LATE MR. STREET, R.A.

The monumental sculpture in the Central Hall of the Royal Courts of Justice, the work of Mr. H. H. Armstead, R.A., is designed to commemorate the architect of that grand public edifice; the late Mr. George Edmund Street, R.A., who died on Dec. 16, 1881, a twelvemonth before the completion and ceremonial opening of the whole pile of buildings. On Wednesday last, at four in the afternoon, this monument was unveiled by the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by some of the Judges. Our Illustrations show the design, which is that of a seated statue of the eminent architect, placed on a pedestal of black marble. The pedestal is adorned with a sculpture of groups representing the Arts. It also bears an inscription; but one that might not have seemed less appropriate would have been the famous invitation on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's Cathedral, *Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice*; for the great Gothic hall, with its characteristic balconies at the north and south ends—the one resting on hexagonal pillars, with twisted volutes; the other supported by massive columns of grey marble, with the noble side arches, decorated by Mr. Street's own hand with beautiful stone carvings, the clustered shafts and lofty groined roof—is a work of genius worthy of a great master of this style of art. It would, indeed, be very beautiful, if the bays and the arches of the balconies could be filled with statuary, and the upper wall spaces covered with frescoes of splendid colouring, without which it looks cold and bare. The exterior of these buildings, though wanting apparent constructive unity, presents many admirable features; yet the general effect is disappointing. The Strand front is a complex and studious composition of manifold varieties of English Gothic, ecclesiastical, baronial, and palatial, symbolising different periods of our national history, the Plantagenet, the Tudor, and Elizabethan, and is thereby significant of the growth of our system of law; the north front, in Carey-street, is stately and elegant; the west side, overlooking



what will soon be made a garden, has a rather pleasing effect; the eastern block, striped and mottled with a mixture of red brick and brown stone, is a very singular piece of architecture. How different is the total result from that of the Palace of Westminster, which is an integral Tudor work, consistent in plan and style, bearing the mark of one purely architectural idea! The great merits of Mr. Street, his extensive learning, ingenuity, artistic skill, and wonderful industry, are nevertheless to be willingly acknowledged. No more difficult task has ever been given to an architect, in our times, than that of the internal arrangement of the Royal Courts of Justice, comprising nineteen Courts, with their numerous offices, sets of apartments, large and small, and separate corridors and staircases for different classes of persons attending these Courts. The essential objects to be attained were to prevent confusion, and to economise time in going to every place required, as well as to economise space within the building; and this problem was solved with a fair degree of success. Unfortunately, from the incurable faults of Gothic architecture when applied—it is a fatal mistake—to a structure with many and complicated interior apartments, where all its majesty is lost, while its practical inconvenience is felt most intensely—the building inside, except the Central Hall, has the great disadvantages not only of sameness and pettiness, but of darkness, imperfect ventilation, and impossibility of warming, hitherto, by artificial means. The Judges complain; the barristers, solicitors, jurymen, witnesses, and all the public have to suffer no small amount of physical injury, for which it is probable that no remedy can be devised. It is a considerable sacrifice to the historical glory of Gothic architecture. But the controversy of 1872, when that style was adopted, and of the preceding year, cannot now be revived; Mr. Street, having undertaken an immense task, performed it as well, perhaps, as the conditions would allow, and his monument in the Central Hall was amply deserved by ten years of extraordinary labours. His death, at the age of fifty-seven, was thought to have been hastened by excessive toil.



MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. G. E. STREET, R.A., ARCHITECT, IN THE CENTRAL HALL OF THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

MESSRS. YARROW AND CO.'S
TORPEDO-BOAT WORKS, AT POPLAR.

The construction of torpedo-boats is an industry of very recent growth. It is one, however, which has of late attracted much attention, in consequence of the rapid increase in the number of such vessels in foreign navies, and the very few in our own. We are glad this deficiency is being fast put an end to; the British Government having in the course of construction at the present time no less than fifty thoroughly serviceable first-class sea-going torpedo-boats, all of which will be completed in the course of this year.

Among the most celebrated constructors are Messrs. Yarrow and Co., who, during the last few years, have supplied nearly every country in the world with boats of this type; and the British Government, at the time of the Russian scare last spring, contracted with them for the supply of twenty-four, which are now fast approaching completion. In addition to these, Messrs. Yarrow and Co. are building similar vessels for the Spanish, Austrian, Dutch, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, and Chilean Governments; and at the present moment their works represent a scene of the greatest possible activity—a very pleasant contrast with the general depression of trade in other parts of the country.

In these works, not only are the vessels themselves constructed from the very commencement; but also the machinery for propelling them, giving employment to over 1200 men.

To give some idea of

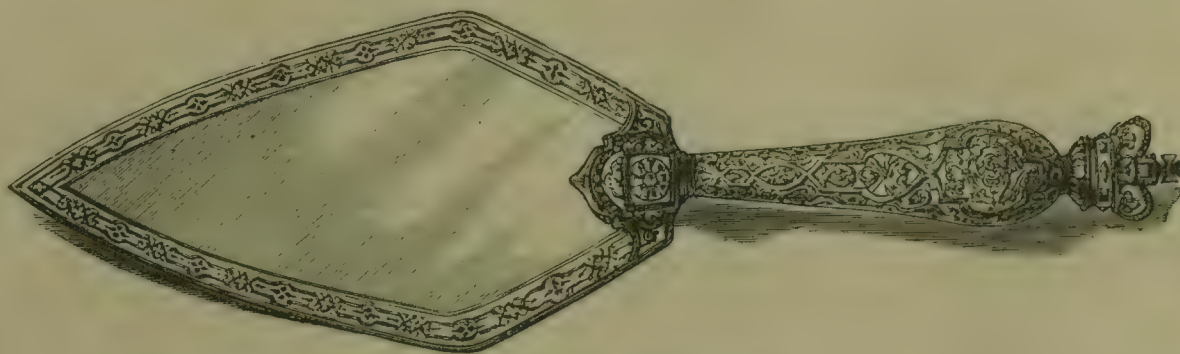
the amount of material which enters into the construction of a torpedo-boat, it may be mentioned that the bars forming the skeleton work of the hull, if laid out in a continuous line, would extend for a length of over two miles, all of which has to be bent into shape, punched, and fitted up in its place, to which framework the outside skin plating of the hull is attached.

The longitudinal section represents probably the most interesting torpedo-boat ever constructed, and shows very clearly what the internal arrangements of such a craft are like. In the bow are two tubes, into which, it will be seen, the Whitehead torpedoes are placed. They are ejected from these tubes at the required moment by the officer in charge, which is done by means of either compressed air or gunpowder. Aft of the torpedo compartment are the commander's and officers' cabins, next to which come the boiler and engines. We may here remark that the stoke-hole is sealed down airtight, no ingress or egress being permitted, and air is pumped

into it by means of a steam ventilator, so that the men who are firing the boiler are actually at work under a pressure of air. Aft of the machinery compartment there is the crew space and petty officers' cabin. On deck will be seen two conning-towers; one forward of the funnels, which is for use in time of war; the other, on deck amidships, being in a more suitable position for navigating when cruising about. The special interest that attaches itself to the torpedo-boat represented by the sectional view is due to its unprecedented speed, which, on recent trials, was shown to be 27½ miles an hour. It may here be mentioned that when going full speed the boiler consumes no less than 1½ tons of coal per hour, evaporating water at the rate of one ton every four to five minutes, the engines developing over 1200-horse power.

Messrs. Yarrow and Co. constructed, last year, some shallow-draught stern-wheel steamers for the Nile Expedition, which, it will be recollected, were found of so much service to Lord Wolseley and his staff, one of them—the Lotus—working its way up through the cataracts to head-quarters at Korti, at a time when the river was considered to be far too low for any steamer to navigate.

The Rev. R. Cochrane, M.A., Rector of Langton, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, has completed the 133rd year of his family's service to the Church. For three generations, without the break of a year, this service has been going on. His grandfather gave forty-three years of his life to the work, his father fifty-six years, he himself thirty-four years.



TROWEL USED BY THE QUEEN TO LAY THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE EXAMINATION HALL FOR MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Windsor Castle last Saturday morning on another visit to the Duchess of Connaught. The Royal party, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, who dined at the castle the previous evening, drove to the Great Western Station, and travelled by special train to Paddington, whence the Queen and the Princess proceeded to Buckingham Palace. They returned in the afternoon to Windsor Castle. Princess Beatrice and the Countess of Erbach were present at a concert at the Albert Institute, Windsor, in the afternoon. Princess Frederica and Baron Von Pawel-Rammungen, K.C.B., arrived at the castle. On Sunday morning the Queen and Royal family, and the members of her Majesty's household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Very Rev. R. Davidson, Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, M.A., Master of St. Katherine's Hospital and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, officiated; and the Rev. J. St. John Blunt preached the sermon. The Very Rev. R. Davidson and the Rev. St. John and Lady Florence Blunt had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. On Monday morning, the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Alice and the infant Duke of Albany, left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace. Prince Henry of Battenberg and the Countess of Erbach left Windsor by a previous train for Buckingham Palace. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein joined the Queen at the railway station in Windsor, and accompanied her Majesty to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty travelled by special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence to the palace, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Princess Frederica and Baron Von Pawel-Rammungen, K.C.B., took leave of her Majesty in the morning, and left Windsor Castle for Hampton Court. The Earl of Rosebery (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) had an audience of the Queen in the afternoon. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Connaught

and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with the Queen. The Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley had the honour of being invited. On Tuesday the Queen held another Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace, her Majesty being accompanied by the Prince of Wales and several other members of the Royal family. After holding the Drawingroom the Queen paid a visit to the Duchess of Connaught. At half-past five her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Major-General Du Plat and Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, Equerries-in-Waiting, left Buckingham Palace in an open carriage and drove, via Constitution-hill and Hyde Park, to Kensington Palace, where she remained a short time. The return journey was made by way of Rotten Row, and Buckingham Palace was reached shortly before seven o'clock. A crowd of people gathered at the palace gates, and respectfully saluted her Majesty. On Wednesday the Queen laid the foundation-stone of the Examination Hall of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, returning the same day to Windsor. Some account of the ceremony is given on another page, and in next week's Number it will be fully illustrated. The Queen was present at a concert given by the choir of St. Anne, Soho, on Thursday, at the castle, her Majesty having selected "The Last Judgment," by Spohr, to be performed. Her Majesty intends bestowing upon Mrs. Tulloch a pension of £200 a year from her Privy Purse, as a token of the great respect she had for the late Principal Tulloch.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House last Saturday morning from visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle. In the afternoon his Royal Highness was present at the charity match at football, Gentlemen v. Players, at Kennington Oval. The Prince went to the House of Lords on Monday afternoon. His Royal Highness visits Lord Sefton this week. The Princess remains at Torquay with her daughters.

The Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn continues to make satisfactory progress towards recovery, and her daughter is quite well.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. continue to contribute plentifully to the stock of drawing-room music, vocal and instrumental. Among recent songs issued by them are "The Fisher-Girl's Quest," by A. J. Caldicott, who has supplied a melody of simple yet pleasing character and marked rhythm, a change of tempo from two-four to six-eight, and vice versa, being effective; "While the bells are ringing," by Cotsford Dick, is tuneful and flowing, with some good harmonic modulations and a varied accompaniment; Odoardo Barri's "Song of the Anvil" has a touch of the good old English robust style, and will suit a singer possessed of declamatory power; May Ostlere's "We two together" is an agreeable ditty, chiefly in waltz tempo, with some incidental departures therefrom; "Silver Chords," by A. Redhead, is a graceful setting of some expressive lines by Mary Mark Lemon. The vocal melody well expresses the sentiment of the text, and the accompaniment, mostly in arpeggio chords, is very appropriate. E. Pieraccini's "Near, though afar," is thoroughly vocal in its melody, which is supported by a well contrasted accompaniment.

Among recent pianoforte music issued by Messrs. Cocks and Co. are the following:—"The Queen's Jubilee March," a spirited piece, preceded by a pompous introduction, and including, as usual, a trio in alternation with the march; "Sweet Marjoram," by Cotsford Dick, a graceful "morceau de salon," which is easy of execution; "Zillah," a "danse joyeuse," by W. Mason, which is lively, with a touch of the antique style; and "Thérèse," a "morceau de salon" by E. Claudet, who has constructed a piece of a brilliant character, in which there is some effective passage writing in arpeggios for the right hand, constituting a good study in that style.

Mr. W. A. Hulton, the Judge of the County Courts in the Preston Circuit, who is in his eighty-fourth year, has tendered his resignation.

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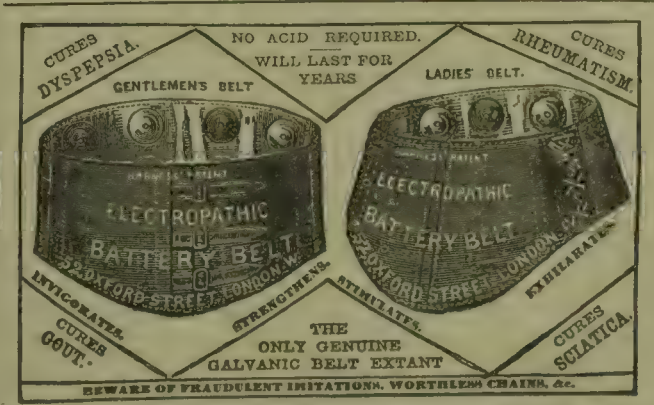
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THE HEIR OF THE AGES.

By JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "LOST SIR MASSINGBERD," "BY PROXY," "THE CANON'S WARD," &c.

CHAPTER XXV.

SENT FOR.

Save for the proof-sheets from the *Parthenon*, which now came pretty frequently to Matthew, with now and then a cheque, which, though of insignificant amount, filled his heart with gladness such as only our first earnings can bestow, the Casterton postman had almost a sinecure as regarded the Look-out. Mrs. Meyrick was only not forgotten by the world because it had never known her, and beyond the four walls of her little home had no friend even on paper; while Miss Dart's sole correspondent was Aunt Jane, who every week indited an epistle from the Edgeware-road, full of domestic intelligence respecting Mary Anne, the fourteenth or fifteenth of the lodging-house maidens (as it happened), her breakages, and her cousin in the Guards, with some notes on natural history, taken from personal observation of Mouser, the black cat. With the like regularity letters came for Mary Melburn, from her mother, but which by no means indulged in detail. They dwelt much more upon her daughter's doings than her own, and it was rather by reading between the lines of her communication than from anything she said of her own health that Mary gathered there was no improvement in it, but rather the contrary. The Squire, no doubt, had written to his son upon that subject with greater candour; but, even as it was, Mary's heart was full of forebodings. That her present happiness, and her freedom from the hateful attentions of Mr. Winthrop, were purchased by her mother's voluntary exile she had no suspicion—no child can guess the self-sacrifice of which a mother is capable—but the thought of her, ill, solitary, or worse than solitary, and in a foreign land, made the girl's heart ache.

One morning a letter arrived for her from the Squire himself, the very sight of which chased the colour from her cheeks. Her father scarcely ever wrote to her, and the apprehension that he had written in her mother's stead, because she was too ill to write, at once occurred to her. The communication, however, which was very brief, was to some extent reassuring. Mr. Melburn described his wife's health as neither better nor worse; but, since it was no better, he had decided to bring her home at once, where they would arrive on the day, or perhaps even the day before, his letter would reach Casterton. In this uncertainty there might be a difficulty in sending the carriage for Mary and Miss Dart, and he therefore directed them to proceed to Burrow Hall forthwith in some hired conveyance. In her delight at the prospect of so soon embracing her mother, the urgency implied in this last sentence at first escaped Mary's notice; but to Miss Dart the summons appeared very grave. She even reproached herself for being less cast down by it than the occasion seemed to demand; but the fact is, that in the marshaling of human affairs, those of other people, unless they are very dear to us, must always stand in the rank behind our own; and the same word of command which recalled Mary to the couch of her invalid mother summoned Miss Dart to her lover.

But for that reflection, it would have been grief to her, indeed, to bid adieu to Casterton. The place itself had attractions for her—its quiet, old-world isolation, its windswept waste of marsh and downland, and the murmur and passion of its sea—such as no other place had ever had. It is only in a few cases that locality, independent of association, takes any hold of the human heart; as a rule man is almost as indifferent to nature in its particular aspects as nature is to him; but now and then it happens—and this

is by no means confined to persons of romantic or impressionable dispositions—that the heart is drawn to some scene of beauty as to a home. The rich man says "I will come here again next year," or, even if he is very much enraptured, "I will live here." Miss Dart, who had no such opportunities of gratifying a caprice, could only wish "Good-bye" to Casterton. It was possible, and even probable, that she might never see it again, and the thought of that long farewell filled her with something more than regret—with hopeless yearnings. The parting, too, with her hostess and Matthew was full of bitterness. Mrs. Meyrick had shown nothing but kindness to her: if the widow had little worldly wisdom, she had none of the follies of the world: no pride, no estimation of persons by their purses; and she was a gentlewoman to the core. It was impossible, thanks to the Squire's frankness of expression, that she could be unconscious of her weaknesses and incompetence, but of her own virtues she remained in utter ignorance.

When Miss Dart, as she took leave of her, exclaimed, not without tears, "Dear Mrs. Meyrick, how good you have been to me!" the widow was honestly amazed.

"I good to you, Lizzie! Why, you have been a sunbeam in our house; and how can I ever be grateful enough to you for the interest you have taken in my poor boy?"

Matthew, indeed, felt her departure only less than the loss of Mary.

"I am indebted to you, dear Miss Dart," he said, "if not for a new existence, for infusing vitality into the old one. Thanks to you, I am another creature, though still but a poor one. Your encouragement has put hope into me: thanks to your good offices, I have found touch of my fellows. I shall never forget you—never," and then the poor lad had turned his face to the wall, ashamed of the weakness that he could not hide.

Roger Leyden, too, in spite of his plain speaking, had a high place in her regard. Even as a man of character, with a distinct individuality of his own, he was very interesting to her; but his devotion to her friends, and his tender consideration for herself, shown in a hundred ways (but in none more than his silence upon a matter the revelation of which would have sadly marred her farewells, and even, perhaps, turned regret to bitterness), had endeared him to her.

"We shall meet again, my dear young lady," he said, with cheerful confidence, "though under very different conditions. You are going away in the Casterton fly, but you will return, like Lord Bateman's innumerate, in a coach and three. The stars have said it."

His presence among the little circle at the moment of leave-taking was a great relief to all concerned.

How sad it seems that there should be such partings, that such shadows should fall upon homes that at the best have so little sunshine! That the bridegroom should be taken from the arms of his bride, and the boy from the embraces of his mother to tempt the perilous seas, when so little, and that which even man could supply, is wanting to prevent the catastrophe. It is easy to say, "If these unfortunates could only see through their tears but a little way into the future, how much better for them, they would often admit, it is that things are thus arranged": but, alas! no such prevision is vouchsafed to them. And, in the meantime, what solitary homes, what vacant chairs, what echoes of imagined footfalls on the one side; what lookings back and picturings of the far away, and yearnings that try the very heartstrings on the other! Regard them how we may, such departures are as Death itself, without that balm of Resignation which the use of the Inevitable commonly bestows. In such cases it is those who remain who are most to be pitied, for everything reminds them of what they have lost; while those who go forth have their minds distracted from regret by action amid new scenes and duties.

When the door of the Look-out closed on its late visitors, there was darkness indeed on the faces they had left behind them.

For awhile, too, the shadow of the parting hour saddened the two girls as they sat in silence side by side in the jolting fly, and slowly passed by the old familiar places. It was probable that they would never see them again, or if one revisited them it would be without the other; but when the causeway was passed, and the hill climbed, and the breeze of the downs began to blow about them, their spirits began to rise. There was scarce a cloud in the summer sky. The larks twittered, and towered, and sang about their heads. The air was sweet with herb and flower.

"I cannot but think that such weather as this must do dear mamma good?" said Mary, cheerfully, but half interrogatively, as such remarks are made when we need corroboration of our hope.

"Yes, indeed; though I believe less in native air than in the influence and associations of home. You will say, perhaps, since I have no personal experience of them, that that is a subject on which I can be no judge, but my reading points that way."

"You are thinking of Scott," said Mary, softly, with the tears in her eyes. They had been reading Lockhart's "Life" together lately, and Mary, who had been introduced to it for the first time, had been deeply touched by that sad passage when Sir Walter, returning—a dying man—from abroad, is roused from his stupor by the voice of the Tweed.

It was an unfortunate chord to have touched, as Miss Dart felt.

"I was not thinking of Scott in particular, dear Mary," she said, gently; "but of the thousands of invalids who are recommended to try foreign scenes by their medical advisers. Scientifically, they may be correct; but they do not sufficiently take into account the depressing effect upon the patient caused by the severance of home ties, which often far outweighs any benefit conferred by change of climate. There is nothing that so retards recovery as low spirits: it is only too much to be feared that your mother has suffered from them while she has been away from you; and the sight of the roses on your pretty cheeks will do her more good, I honestly believe, than all the Brunns of Germany."

Mary answered only by a sigh; the silence between the two girls remained unbroken for many a mile. They were both busied with their own thoughts; which, though there was no lack of sympathy between them, were of a widely different kind: the one was dwelling on the last days of Love when it moves hand-in-hand with Death; the other on its early prime. Mary lay back in the vehicle with closed eyes, and tears beneath their lids. Miss Dart, though grave enough, took note through the open windows of every feature of the landscape—the shadows on the hills, the smoke wreaths from the valley farms, even the contrast of colours of the turf on which they drove with that of the untrodden down: every object of nature had a novel charm and significance for her.

"Do you think that man—Mr. Winthrop—will be there, Lizzie?" inquired Mary, presently: she spoke in a low, quiet tone, such as one uses who has been thinking on a subject long before he speaks; but the question startled her companion exceedingly.

"No," she replied, hastily; "he will not be there." Then, as if conscious she had been too confident, she added, "It is, at least, very unlikely."

"My mother being so ill, you mean?"

Miss Dart did mean that; but she had had also in her mind the half-promise that the Major had given her that Mary's persecution should be dropped.

"I think on Mrs. Melburn's first coming home, and as an invalid," she explained, "that no guest is likely to be invited to the house; and especially one that is known to be unwelcome to her."

"He is, however, Jefferson's friend," observed Mary.

"I think you wrong your brother, in supposing him capable of inviting Mr. Winthrop under such circumstances."

In her heart she felt certain, for other reasons, that he would not be there; and she was secretly well pleased to be able to defend the Major with confidence against the imputation of selfishness.

Mary seemed about to speak, but restrained herself; she only shook her head, with a melancholy, incredulous smile, and again relapsed into silence.

Presently they came to the crest of the hill, from which the house was visible.

Mary leant forward, and gazed at it intently; the hand she laid on the window-frame was trembling; her lips murmured "Thank Heaven!"

Miss Dart understood at once that the poor girl had feared to see the blinds down.

"You must keep up a good heart, Mary," she said, reprovingly; "and especially in your mother's presence. I beseech you, for her sake, to be as brave as you can."

Mary made a gesture of assent, and pressed her companion's hand. She well understood that the comparative coldness of the other's tone arose from no want of sympathy: there are occasions when firmness, even to severity, is a greater kindness than the softest word.

The lodge gate was fastened back, which was not usual,

and when the vehicle drew up at the portico, the front door was opened on the instant, both, as Miss Dart's quick intelligence suggested to her, inauspicious signs. To his young mistress's eager inquiry the butler answered that Mrs. Melburn was as well as could be expected after her long journey of yesterday—a reply, evidently learnt by heart, that confirmed the governess's suspicions. Mary instantly hurried up-stairs, leaving Miss Dart alone in the hall.

There was nothing for her to do, not even to "unpack"; for the luggage of the two young ladies was to follow them from Casterton in a cart. As she stood irresolute, hoping that Mr. Melburn might appear and give her some certain information of his wife's condition before her own interview with her should take place, the door of the breakfast-room was pushed noiselessly open, and a voice she knew, though it had never shaped that word before, murmured "Lizzie."

CHAPTER XXVI.

OUTSIDE THE WINDOW.

It was the same room in which she had had that first interview with him on her arrival at Burrow Hill, when his naturalness and good-humour had put her at her ease and convinced her that there was one person, at least, in that strange house with whom she would be able to "get on." But his reception of her on this occasion was very different. "Oh, happy hour!" he whispered beneath his breath, and drew her to his breast, and kissed her again and again.

"You got my letter, then," she said, softly, as though excusing herself for submitting to these caresses, which the consciousness that she had acknowledged her love for him made, in truth, a thousand times more intoxicating.

"Of course I did, my darling, and shall wear it next my heart till you take its place," was the ardent rejoinder. "Think what it has cost me not to reply to it; and think," he added, with a glance at the unclosed door behind which they stood, "what a need for caution there must be which imposed upon me such a cruel silence."

"But there is no need now," said the girl, withdrawing from him with a sudden impulse.

"Indeed there is, darling, and more than ever. You will surely put a little trust in me?" he pleaded; for her face had suddenly grown very grave. "You will not misconstrue or misconceive my motives, as others have done, when I say that for some time yet we must needs keep our love a secret?"

"I cannot do it—not even for your sake," she answered, firmly.

"But you have done it already, dearest."

"With Mary, it was different. I owe her no such duty as I owe Mrs. Melburn; but under her roof there must be nothing clandestine. If I deceived her, I should be unworthy of you."

"You do not know how ill she is, Lizzie."

"That would only make it worse—to deceive a sick, perhaps a dying, woman! How can you ask it of me?"

"Because I love you so; because the thought of any hindrance to our union drives me wild. Hindrance! Nay, there would be flattest denial. You do not know my step-mother's obstinate nature, nor my father's pride."

"I am proud, too, in my way," returned Miss Dart. Her shapely figure was drawn up to its full height; her eyes sparkled with a light that was new to him. She was resolute, it was plain, to have her will; and yet, as he gazed upon her, and bit his lip in doubt and fear, he could not withhold his admiration. It seemed to him that her beauty had never shone so gloriously before.

"There is only one way," he murmured, mechanically. "Give me till to-morrow. Promise me at least this much—that for twenty-four hours you will not disclose the—the relations between us."

"I do not like it," said Miss Dart, doubtfully, and yet remorseful of her doubt. It was terrible to her to have to oppose him; almost as terrible as that sharp, quick pang at her heart—caused by she scarce knew what—which had made her step back from him a few minutes ago.

"Do you suppose I like it?" he exclaimed, bitterly. "Do you think it will be easy or pleasant for me, for even twenty-four hours, to keep at a distance from you; to treat you as if nothing had passed between us; to put a padlock on my lips; to veil my eyes; to hide the thoughts—the loving, blissful thoughts—that consume my soul? Oh, Lizzie!—to refuse my first request, and that so slight a one!"

His words, uttered with passionate vehemence, but in suppressed, scarcely audible tones, melted her heart within her; but what moved her even more were his pleading eyes, his beseeching looks, his strong arms held forth in piteous expostulation.

"I do not refuse it," she answered, with her hand upon her heart, as though to restrain its wild and unaccustomed beating. "I will keep our secret till to-morrow."

"For that, much thanks. It is the last time that I shall ask you to give way to any wish of mine; henceforth, it is your will in all things that shall be my law—the law of love." Again he took her to his arms and kissed her tenderly—then suddenly started back, with an exclamation.

"What is it?" she inquired, her manner almost composed by contrast with his agitation and alarm.

"Nothing. I thought I saw a man's shadow through the window; my father is somewhere in the grounds, and if he should have seen us—"

"Well, and what then?" she put in, disdainfully. "He will know to-day what he will have to be told to-morrow, that is all. What have we to be ashamed of?"

"Nothing, indeed," he answered, eagerly; "but you do not know my father. What would happen—should he discover our secret—would be; that you would be packed home at once, and I—well, packed off. What then again? you may say." He broke off abruptly, and fell to pacing the little room. "Well, by Heaven, I believe you are right. A woman's instinct is sometimes better than all the wisdom of the serpent. On the whole, I believe it would be the best thing that could happen. You would go to your aunt's house, of course; and I would take lodgings in the same parish for three weeks—that is necessary, I believe, to secure a license. Or, still better, we could go to a Registry-Office: you are not one to care about orange-flowers, and bridesmaids, and all the paraphernalia of the altar. Why should I not call you mine at once?"

"That was not my proposition," said Miss Dart. "I wish you to do nothing rash or without consideration."

"I am sure you don't—the proposal comes from me. I am not a young gentleman under age, or just of age. I am my own master—that is, until I knew you. Now, I am your slave."

It was pleasant to her to hear him call himself so—this strong-willed and impetuous man, of whom so many stood in fear—even if she did not quite believe it: as to his offer, she did not take the same view of it as other girls, no better, if better placed, might have done; the standpoint from which she viewed it was so different; she had pride enough, but her pride inclined her to it. She resented the contempt which, as he had implied—and, no doubt, with good reason—the Squire would regard her. She knew herself superior to the whole race of Melburns (save one) from the Conquest downwards.

Birth and blood were nothing to her, wealth she did not desire; if the Major had represented himself to her as a man of fortune, instead of one with moderate means, it would not have affected her a hair's breadth in his favour; it would, indeed, have been to his disadvantage, since, in taking him, she might have been taking something away from others. It seemed to her that she had no less right to make her choice of him than he of her. That she could make him a good wife, she felt assured; she was ready to sacrifice herself to him in all ways, and, at the same time, to benefit those belonging to him. Whatever influence she might have on him would be used to mend the breach between him and his family, and to disabuse their minds from the prejudices they entertained against him. She would, above all, be in a position to oppose the designs of Mr. Winthrop should he still attempt to prosecute them. All these considerations pressed upon her mind. What she was not so conscious of, was that his passion was re-echoed and responded to in her own heart by an equal yearning. If love consumed him as he had said, it also burnt in her, though with a far purer and steadier flame. She had spoken to him with apparent calmness and deliberation, but it had cost her much to do so; she had longed to say, even to that proposition of secrecy, and, as it had seemed to her, even of duplicity, "Whatever you please, dearest; to be assured of your love is all I ask"; and now, when what he proposed involved no dereliction of duty, why should she hesitate to make him happy? His scheme, perhaps, was somewhat audacious; but it was not like an elopement proposed by a young heir, but only a taking of the bull by the horns—a bold method of doing away at a stroke with the obstructions that stupidity and convention were certain to offer to their union. In delay there was certainly danger, and to both of them: why should she run the risk of their happiness being sacrificed at the altar of family pride?

"If I am thrust out of these doors through no fault of mine," she answered, after a long silence, "I am ready to do as you think best and wisest."

"If you are thrust out of these doors, my darling," repeated the Major, with tender earnestness, "my arms will be open to you. In the meantime, while you remain here be surprised at nothing that happens."

He pressed his lips to her forehead, as if in sign and seal of their agreement, and noiselessly left the room.

She stood awhile half dazed, but wholly happy, till the unaccustomed hush and silence in the house reminded her that all is not love in the world: while she had been partaking of its raptures, what a scene of misery was in all probability being enacted above-stair! Could the love be worthy, she asked herself in bitter self-reproach, that had made her, even for a few minutes, oblivious of the fact?—and yet, and yet—was she to blame that human nature had been too strong for her? White, and silent as a ghost, she hurried through the empty hall and up the stairs to her own room, whither, as she guessed, Mary would presently come to fetch her; but instead of taking off her bonnet and shawl, she sank down on a chair, overcome by a tumult of emotions. Through the open windows, which looked out immediately on a small shrubbery leading to a paddock, where the cattle were standing under the trees, came all those tranquil sounds which seem to intensify the noon-day silence of the summer. The dreamy caw of the rooks, the cockerow from some distant farm-yard, the swishing of the cows' tails, the swing of the bough released from the weight of the black-bird—it seemed as though, like Fine-Ear in the fairy story, she could almost hear the grass grow. Had she done wrong, or had she done right? Had she been thinking of herself and her own advantage all along, while flattering herself that she was doing her best for others? From all self-seeking in the way of profit or position she could honestly exonerate herself, and leave the court of conscience without a stain; but, in giving way to her lover's persuasions, had she not been conscious of finding for herself an escape from slavery, a termination to a life of ungenial toil? What would honest and simple-hearted Aunt Jane say when she came to hear of her engagement; or, rather, what would she probably think of it while locking her thoughts in her own heart lest they should do her darling wrong? And if even Aunt Jane should not arraign her, could Mrs. Melburn, and those who thought with her on such subjects, be blamed for imputing selfish and unworthy motives?

Here, the fragrance of a cigar was borne on the summer breeze, and a footstep that she knew passed close beneath the open window; then an angry voice cried, "Jefferson, a word with you"; and the footsteps halted; others came up to where they stopped, and she felt that the Squire and his son were standing within a few yards of where she sat, and were about to speak of her. Whether it was her duty to rise and let them know that she was within earshot, it is difficult to say; but Nature had decided for her. Her limbs were paralysed—not, indeed, with fear, but with a certain dread expectancy; her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth. She could only picture to herself the two men standing face to face—Mr. Melburn pale with rage, and the Major with that quiet imperturbable look which he always wore in times of variance with his people.

"I will thank you to pursue none of your disgraceful intrigues, Sir, under my roof," were the Squire's first words. Terrible words indeed; but even while they rang in her burning ears, Miss Dart did not forget the nature of the speaker, or the circumstance that drew them from his lips. The Squire was just the man who, in his moments of fury, exaggerates the crime of an offender and generalises an accusation for the very purpose of embittering it.

"Indeed, Sir, you are doing me wrong," was the quiet reply. She could see him, though the wall was between them, flicking away the ash from his cigar and smiling confidently under his moustache.

"I know the morality of your profession as to falsehood, where a woman is concerned," answered the Squire, contemptuously; "or else I should say you were lying."

"I hope you will not say that, Sir," replied the Major, not pleadingly, but in a tone of suppressed menace.

"Let me say at once, then, that I happened to be passing by the study window ten minutes ago, and thereby save you the trouble of further subterfuge. Perhaps you will explain, with as little circumlocution as the case admits, how you came to be kissing my daughter's companion?"

"Nothing is simpler, Sir; indeed, if this inquisition had not taken place, it was my intention this very day to have told you—not, indeed, that I had kissed Miss Dart, which is, after all, a superfluous detail; but that I had found it necessary for both our sakes to secure her as an ally in a certain affair which is at least as important as a flirtation with a governess."

"You admit the flirtation, however," remarked the Squire, drily.

"Well, yes; the only means that occurred to me for securing her services," replied the Major, coolly, "was to pretend to make love to her."

Miss Dart shuddered as she listened: the lie, she felt assured, was uttered for her sake; but it was no less a lie. She had read that, in men's eyes, or in some men's eyes, all was fair in love and war; but hitherto with contempt and disapproval. Was it possible that true love could ever be the excuse for an untruth? The very calmness with which the lie was told

appalled her. Could love, and not custom, have given that impressive tone, that confidence of utterance, which almost to her ears carried conviction with it?

"It has, perhaps, escaped your notice," continued the Major—with one pause, owed to a puff of his cigar—"that Miss Dart, giving way no doubt to certain influences which have been brought to bear upon her, has all along opposed herself to your wishes in the matter of Mr. Winthrop; a piece of impertinence, you would say"—this, no doubt in answer to some contemptuous gesture of the Squire's—"but we must take things as we find them; her opinion has great weight with Mary, and it seemed to me worth a little trouble to win her over to our views."

"Why not have told me all this at once, and let me have sent her packing?" returned the Squire, quickly.

"You know my position here, Sir, and how any direct interference of mine, even for Mary's good, would have been resented by Mrs. Melburn and misrepresented to yourself. I have, as it happens, fallen under your displeasure even as matters stand: that is my misfortune; I have done my best, and failed, it seems, most egregiously. As to Miss Dart, you shall never have to complain of my speaking one word to her again; but on the other hand, while she remains under this roof, you may take it for granted that Winthrop's attentions will be persistently discouraged."

"I shall give Miss Dart her congé this very day," said the Squire, with sudden decision.

"In my opinion, you could not do a wiser thing, Sir," said the Major indifferently.

Miss Dart heard this without surprise; now that she had once got over the shock of the Major's duplicity, the rest seemed strangely familiar to her—like one of those scenes which we fancy have occurred to us in a previous state of existence. She understood as if she had been at the back of his mind, that his object was to get her out of the house that he might follow her to London at once and marry her.

There was the quick split of a match and silence while another cigar was being lit. Then a pause which had no such explanation. The Squire was regarding his son with eyes once more full of suspicion; the indifference he had shown as to the governess's departure had perhaps been overdone.

"When does your leave expire, Sir?" he presently asked, abruptly.

"It has only just begun," returned the Major, smiling. "At the risk of being wearisome to my family, I thought of living at home for the next six weeks."

The Squire stroked his chin and nodded his head, as if in sign that, having considered the matter, he felt, upon the whole, satisfied. He turned upon his heel as if to retrace his steps, then suddenly stopped, and in grave quick tones, such as one uses to escape from an unpleasant subject, observed, "I conclude, Jefferson, that your wife is still alive?"

"Yes, Sir; she is."

Footsteps upon the gravel dying away in opposite directions; on the one side sharp and decided, on the other, over which hung the tobacco smoke, slow and dawdling—the steps of a careless lounge. Then the caw of the rook and the crow of the cock, and the swishing of the cows' tails in the shade again. All was the same as it had been ten minutes ago; but, in the meantime, a life had been shattered. There are wounds which the misconduct of those we love is capable of inflicting on our spiritual nature similar in their effects to those of gunshot wounds on the human frame; death ensues, but without mutilation; and there are also catastrophes equivalent to those produced by the bursting of a shell, by which the whole moral being is laid in ruins. Of these latter victims, one here and there, if he have strength to bear the knife—the lopping away of the last fragments of misplaced trust, the splinters of diseased and morbid love—will sometimes recover; but he is never, as the phrase goes, "the same man he was" again. And this thing is still more true in the case of a woman.

(To be continued.)

THE RACES AT RANGOON.

Our Special Artist in Burmah, Mr. Melton Prior, arrived at Rangoon, in November, it will be recollected, soon after the military expedition under General Prendergast had gone up the Irrawaddy. A local event, of some interest to the British residents and to the gallant members of the Army and Navy services assembled there for the campaign against King Theebaw, had taken place immediately before. This was the Grand Autumn Race Meeting of Rangoon, which was attended by many of our fellow-countrymen, and afforded much diversion. Mr. Prior made the acquaintance of Captain A. Graham Schuyler, of the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Cambridge's (Middlesex) Regiment, who had acted as honorary secretary to the race committee; and that gentleman has kindly furnished us with some characteristic sketches, drawn by an amateur, and several photographs of the scenes and figures on the racecourse. We have no information of the names of the competitors in these races, or of the winners of the prizes; but, as the running was mostly with ordinary ponies belonging to officers and others who had procured them for general service, the sporting world may not care for such particulars upon this occasion. It would appear from the sketches that all the arrangements were made with due regularity and completeness. There is the grand stand, with telegraph boards, opposite the winning-post; the official box for the stewards; and that in which the owners and the trainers of horses are accommodated. For the Grand National Steeplechase, a sufficient water-jump was provided, which nine ponies endeavoured to clear, one or two coming to grief; there was also a moderate fence erected for the occasion, at which some good leaping was performed. Seventeen ponies started for the Pagoda Cup, and there was a real pagoda, a Burmese temple of Buddha, with its conical spire, visible in the background. The promenade lawn was thronged with the Euro; can ladies and gentlemen of Rangoon. The natives, a lively race, fond of any kind of holiday diversion, collected in large numbers, and some of them, climbing the trees, hung like birds on the branches, enjoying a capital view. Chinamen, with money in their pockets, one of them dressed like an English country gentleman, cunningly betted on the races, and contrived to win money, as they do in every transaction. The seamen of the Naval Brigade, ever willing to share in any fun that is to be made on shore, rode for a special prize, subscribed for by the officers, contributing much to the general amusement. A race of half-naked, wild-looking, Burmese jockeys, looking rather like Red Indians of North America, is shown among these sketches, which include also the figure of a "syce" or native groom holding a pony, and various heads, male and female, each with a cigar in its mouth, types of the population of the city of Rangoon.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the estimates for the year were laid before the members, and sanctioned. The total estimated expenditure amounts to £1,715,060, equivalent to a rate of a fraction less than sevenpence in the pound, or a reduction of a fraction under a halfpenny in the pound as compared with the rate for last year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

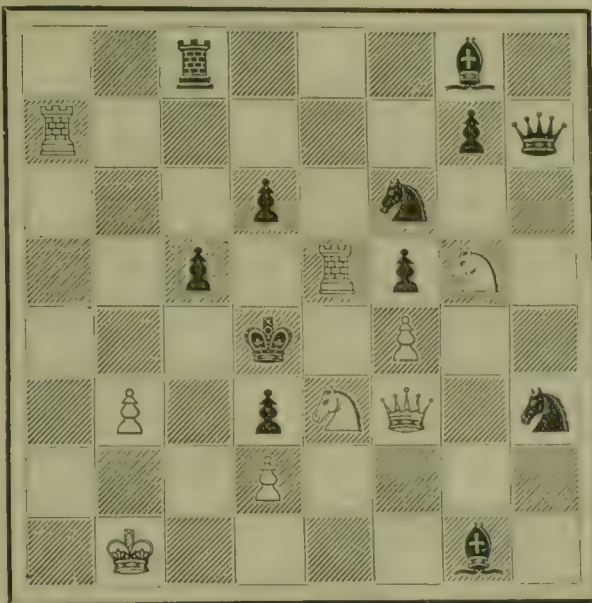
All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, T. L. (Dublin).—Hope you received letter. The notice shall appear next week. J. P. (Dorking).—Thanks for game and problem. Both shall appear soon. J. B. (St. Andrews).—You have probably miscopied the diagram. The published solution is the only one, and it is correct. P. J. (Broadmoor).—The problem shall be examined. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2178, 2179, and 2181, and all the CHRISTMAS PROBLEMS, received from J. S. Logan (Blackburn, Natal); of No. 2187 from Chappell-Benjamin (Maita), Submarine (Doxey); and J. R. M. Anderson; of No. 2188 from Pierce Jones, Edgar F. Hill, A. Bruin, A. D. Alexander, W. Heathcote, Submarine, Dr. Cajal (Valencia), and John Coonan; of C. M. KSOX'S PROBLEM from Edgar F. Hill. Solvers of PROBLEM No. 2189 are referred to the corrected diagram, which appears below.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2190 received from Hereward, Pierce Jones, Joseph Ainsworth, R. H. Brooks, John C. Brenner, R. L. Southwell, R. Casella (Paris), P. Marshall, R. Twiddell, Shadforth, L. L. Greenway, E. J. Winter Wood, H. Lucas, Norina, J. A. Schumcke, A. W. Scrutton, A. C. Hunt, W. B. Smith, Ben Nevis, John R. Bower, W. Hilher, C. S. Cox, C. Oswald, James Pilkington, W. R. Raillem, Otto Puhler (Ghent), L. Wyman, E. Louden, L. Slarwood, Ernest Sharwood, H. Pace, W. Biddle, H. Wardell, R. Ingersoll, A. Wood, E. Featherstone, and W. E. Stephenson. NOTE.—We have received a large number of proposed solutions of this Problem by 1. Q to Kt sq, 2. P to Q 4th; all overlooking the correct defence, 1. Kt to Kt 6th and 2. Kt to K 6th.

PROBLEM No. 2192.

By J. G. CAMPBELL.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Since our last issue three more games have been played in this contest, with the result of adding one game to Herr Steinitz's score, and increasing the drawn games by two. As we go to press, the score stands—Herr Steinitz, 7; Dr. Zukertort, 5; drawn games, 5. Appended are the twelfth and thirteenth games. The latter will be found the most interesting, and so far as the ending is concerned, the most instructive game yet played in the match.

TWELFTH GAME.

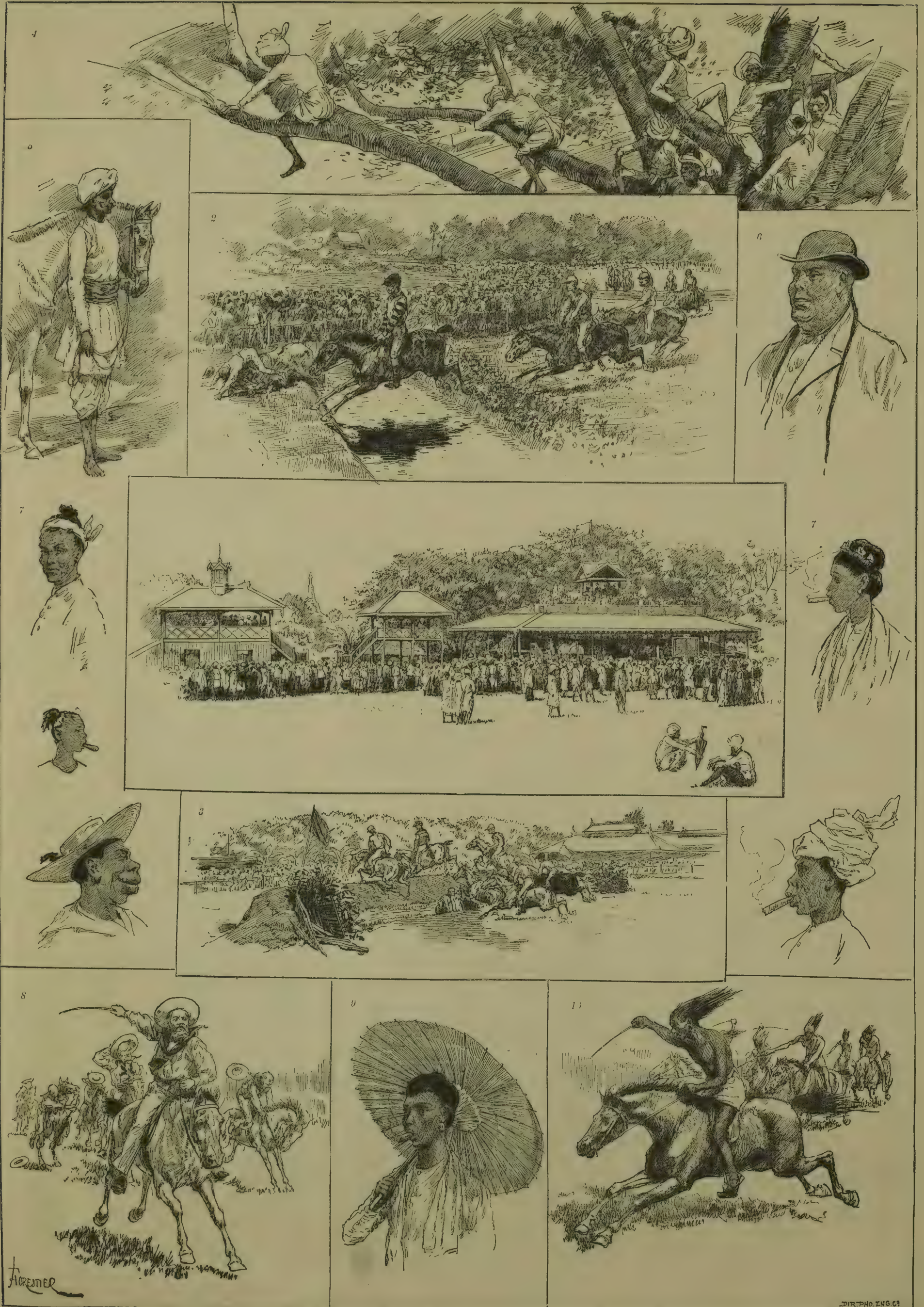
(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Dr. Z.)	WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Dr. Z.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. R to K 3rd	K to B 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. Kt to K sq	Kt to Q 2nd
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd	26. Kt to Kt 4th	P to Kt 4th
4. Castles	Kt takes P	27. B to Kt 3rd	P to Kt 4th
5. R to K sq	Kt to Q 3rd	28. P to K B 4th	P to B 4th
6. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd	29. Kt to B 6th	P takes Q P
7. B takes Kt	Q P takes B	30. P takes Q P	K to B sq
8. Q to K 2nd	B to K 3rd	31. R to K 5th	Kt takes K
9. P to Q 3rd	Kt to B 4th	32. Kt takes Kt	K to Kt 2nd
10. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	33. R takes P (ch)	B to B 4th
11. P to Q B 3rd	R to K sq	34. P takes P	R takes R (ch)
12. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 4th	35. R takes B	P takes R
13. B to B 4th	Q R to Q sq	36. B takes R	K to Kt 3rd
14. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 3rd	37. B to B 3rd	P takes B
15. Kt to B 6th	B to B sq	38. B takes R	K to B 4th
16. Q Kt to Q 3rd	P to B 3rd	39. P to R 4th	K to K 5th
17. Kt to Q Kt 4th	Q to Kt 4th	40. K to B 2nd	P to B 4th
18. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	41. K to K 2nd	K to K 5th
19. K Kt to Q 3rd	B to K B 4th	42. P to Q Kt 3rd	K to B 4th
20. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q 3rd	43. K to Q 3rd	K to B 5th
21. P to R 5th	Kt to Kt 4th	44. P to Q Kt 4th,	
22. P to R 6th	Q B takes Kt		and Black resigned.
23. Kt takes B	P to Q Kt 3rd		

THIRTEENTH GAME.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Dr. Z.)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Dr. Z.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	39. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 2nd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	40. Kt to B 4th	R to K 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	41. Q to Kt sq	
4. B to B 4th	P to Q B 4th		This retreat was prepared for on his 30th move.
5. P to K 3rd	P takes Q P	42. R takes R	B to B 6th
6. K P takes P	P takes P	43. Kt to Q 5th	Q to B 4th
		44. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
			If 44. B takes R, then follows 45. Kt takes B (ch), and 46. Q takes B, &c.
		45. R to Q sq	Kt to Q 5th
		46. B to B 4th	B to Q B 3rd
		47. Q to Q 3rd	B to R sq
		48. Q to K 3rd	
			Threatening 49. R takes Kt, getting two pieces for the Rook.
		49. P to Q R 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
		50. P takes P	B to B 3rd
		51. K to B sq	Q to B 3rd
		52. Q to K 6th	Kt to Kt 4th
		53. B takes Q	Q takes Q
		54. B to Q 7th	B takes Kt P
		55. R to Q 4th	Kt to B 6th
		56. R takes B (ch)	B takes B
			The remainder of the game is a capital example of a struggle between Rook and two minor pieces.
		57. R to Q 4th	B to K 2nd
		58. P to Q Kt 4th	K to K 4th
		59. R to Kt 4th	B to Q 3rd
		60. R to B 6th	Kt to Q 5th
		61. R to Kt 6th	P to Kt 4th
		62. R to Kt 7th	P to Kt 4th
		63. P to Kt 5th	K to B 3rd
		64. P to Kt 6th	K takes P
		65. R to K R 7th	K to B 2nd
		66. R takes P	P takes P
		67. P to K R 4th	Kt to B 4th
		68. R takes P	K to Q sq
		69. R to R 7th (ch)	K to K 2nd
		70. P to Kt 4th	Kt to K sq
		71. K to Kt 2nd	B to B 4th
		72. K to B 3rd	B to Q 5th
		73. R to B 5th	K to B 2nd
		74. K to Kt 3rd	B to B 6th
		75. P to B 4th	B to K 8th (ch)
		76. R to Q Kt 5th	B to B 6th
		77. K to B 3rd	B to B 8th
		78. P to Kt 5th	B to B 6th
		79. K to Kt 4th	B to Q 5th
		80. P to B 5th	B to B 6th
		81. R to Kt 7th	B to Q 5th
		82. K to R 5th	B to Kt 2nd (ch)
		83. K to B 6th	B to K 4th
		84. K to R 7th	K to B 3rd
		85. P to Kt 6th (ch)	K to B 4th
		86. R takes Kt,	
			and Black resigned.



1. The Grand Stand, Stewards' Box, and Trainers' and Owners' Box.
2. Taking the Ditch in the Grand National Steeplechase.

3. Taking the Fence.
4. Native Spectators.

5. Syce holding a Pony.
6. A Sporting Chinaman.

7, 7. Burmese Heads.
8. British Sailors' Race.

9. A Burmese Lady.
10. Race of Burmese Jockeys.

SKETCHES AT THE RANGOON AUTUMN RACE-MEETING, BY CAPTAIN A. GRAHAM SCHUYLER.



AGRICULTURAL SCENES: MARCH—FEEDING LAMBS.

SEE PAGE 320.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 3, 1882), with one codicil (dated Nov. 10, 1884), of Mr. Alexander Bell, of Park-hill, Upper Tooting, Surrey, who died on Jan. 4 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Miss Eliza Martha Bell, the daughter, John Edward Gripper, the nephew, and Charles Henry Izod, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £359,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 and his furniture and plate to his daughter; a legacy of £100, with an annuity, for her life, of £50, to Miss King; an annuity of £150 to Mrs. Judith Bell; legacies of £50 each to the London City Mission, the Evangelisation Society, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, the Thames Church Mission, the Young Women's Christian Association at Brighton, and the Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy; to Mrs. Banks and her daughter, £1000; to his executors, Mr. J. E. Gripper, £500, and to Mr. Izod £200; to his servant, Mary Ann Blow, £100; settled legacies of £2000 to each of his five nieces—Louisa, Emily, Mary Ann, Maria Emma Gripper, and Charlotte Fuller; a legacy of £1000 to Mary Ann Pratt; a contingent legacy of £2000 to Elizabeth Ann Bell; legacies of £1000 to each of his nephews and great-nephews—Joseph Fuller, John Fuller, John Bell Gripper, Edith Annie Gripper, and Marjorie Mina Gripper; £500 to each of his nieces—Charlotte Child, Mrs. Thomas Gripper, and Mrs. George Gripper; £500 to Mrs. Ranger; £300 to Thomas Kelly; and seven legacies of £200 to £100 each to other nephews and nieces. The whole income of the realty and personally is settled on testator's daughter, for life, with certain powers of appointment over the capital.

The will (dated Jan. 1, 1881), with four codicils (dated Jan. 25, 1883; and July 1, Oct. 2, and Nov. 16, 1885), of Mrs. Anne Georgina Dunville, late of No. 54, Prince's-gate, who died on Jan. 8 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by William Henry Domville and John Copley Wray, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £167,000. The testatrix bequeaths an annuity of £1200 to her mother, for life, and then to her father, if he survives, for his life; £8000, upon trust, for her sister Mrs. Charlotte Batt, for life, and then to her daughters, Alice Elizabeth and Mabel; £4000 to her niece Mrs. Duthie; £2000 to each of the eight sons of her sister Mrs. Batt; £10,000, upon trust, for her sister Mrs. Agnes Isabella Greer, for life, and then for her daughters, Agnes Mary and Emily Charlotte; £9000 to each of her (testatrix's) last-named nieces in addition; there are further bequests in favour of her said relatives; and numerous pecuniary and specific bequests to other of her own and some of her late husband's relatives, servants, and others. She also bequeaths £1000 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, to place and keep a life-boat on some part of the coast of Ireland, to be called "The William Dunville"; £200 to the Girls' Public Day Schools Company, Limited; £100 to be distributed among the poor of Belfast, and a like sum among the poor of Holywood;—and £50 each to the Industrial School, Frederick-street, Belfast; the Ladies' Institute, Belfast; the Irish Clergy's Sons' School, Dublin; and the Irish Clergy's Daughters' School, Dublin. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her nephew, Joseph Henry Greer.

The will (dated May 1, 1885), of Mr. George Wilson, J.P., late of Banner-cross, Sheffield, who died on Dec. 1 last, was proved by Mrs. Clara M. Wilson, his widow, Mr. George P. Wilson, his eldest son, Mr. Alexander Wilson, his brother, and Mr. William B. Esam, the executors. The value of the personal estate amounts to upwards of £90,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to relations and others, and to several of the officials at Messrs. Charles Cammwell and Company, Limited, Sheffield (of which company Mr. Wilson was chairman and managing director), to the Sheffield Children's Hospital, General Infirmary, and Public Hospital and Dispensary. The residue of his estate he leaves in trust for his widow and children.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1882) of Mr. Horace Flower, formerly of No. 3, Bennett-street, St. James's, but late of No. 23, John-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Sept. 10 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Arthur Flower, the brother, and Alexander Radcliffe Hordern, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £90,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000, upon trust, for his sister, Mrs. Clara Brand, for life, and then for her daughter, Clara Dorothy Brand; £500 to each of his executors; and his horses, carriages, and personal effects between his two brothers, Arthur and Lewis. All his real estate and the residue of the personal estate he leaves, as to one moiety, to his brother Arthur, and as to the other moiety, upon trust, for his brother Lewis.

The will (dated Nov. 7, 1885) of Mr. Charles Brewer, late of No. 5, Old Burlington-street, and No. 27, Charles-street, St. James's, turf accountant, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Christiana Brewer, the widow, and Samuel Brooks, the executors, the value of the personal estate

amounting to over £42,000. The testator leaves his interest in the lease of No. 27, Charles-street, and in the partnership business carried on there, to his brother Frederick; and legacies to his mother, brothers, sisters, and other relatives, friends, executor, attendants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his wife, absolutely.

The Irish Probate, sealed at Waterford, of the will (dated Sept. 22, 1884), with a codicil (dated Oct. 20 following), of Mr. Robert Thomas Carew, D.L., late of Ballinamona Park, in the county of Waterford, who died on Jan. 20 last, granted to Robert Thomas Carew and Richard Clayton Carew, the sons, two of the executors, was sealed in London on the 13th ult., the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland amounting to over £31,000. With the exception of annuities to his steward and butler, the only legatees under the will are testator's five children.

The will (dated Oct. 21, 1885), with a codicil (dated Nov. 4 following), of Mr. Richard Towne, late of No. 8, Ormonde-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Nov. 12 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by John Nicholl, Ernest Muirhead Little, and Ernest Hornby Tamplin, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £30,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the National Life-Boat Institution, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the Boys' Home, Regent's Park; and the National Orthopædic Hospital, Bolsover-street;—£500 each to the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the National Orphan Home, Ham-common; the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, and the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution;—£300 each to the National Benevolent Institution, the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, and the Hospital for Incurables;—£200 each to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Albert-road, Regent's Park; the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, Hampstead; the North London Consumption Hospital, Hampstead; and the Master Mariners' Benevolent Society;—and £100 each to the Hospital for Sick Children, the Cripples' Home and Female Refuge, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity, Portland Town Charities, Regent's Park (to be apportioned at the discretion of the Vicar), the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to the Second District of the Metropolitan Centre of St. John's Ambulance Association.

The will (dated Dec. 2, 1884), of Mr. Charles Ross Foord, late of Satis House, Rochester, who died on Dec. 20 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by John Ross Foord, Thomas Hellyar Foord, and William Wildash Foord, the brothers, and John James Foord, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £29,000. The testator makes provision for his daughters; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property he gives to his said son.

NEW BOOKS.

We have all heard a great deal lately about the books that chiefly deserve to be read, but amidst a contrariety of opinion, in which some of the worst or most eccentric authors have been exalted to a place with the best, it is delightful to open a volume so full of masculine sense and sound judgment as *The Choice of Books, and other Literary Pieces*: by Frederic Harrison (Macmillan and Co.). There never was a time in which literary guidance was more needed, for it is a fashion nowadays to prefer eccentricity to simplicity, and to suppose that clearness of thought and style is an indication of shallowness. There is probably no greater waste of mind than that expended on desultory reading, and it is obvious, although some readers do not see it, that systematic reading need not stand in the way of the refreshment needed in a leisure hour. Why not, Mr. Harrison argues, read at such a time the best novels, the best poetry or essays, instead of the ephemeral trash of the circulating library? Why suppose that because a book is new it is therefore more attractive than the finest works of literature? "It is impossible," he says, "to give any method to our reading till we get nerve enough to reject. . . . To read the first book we come across in the wilderness of books is to learn nothing. To turn over the pages of ten thousand volumes is to be practically indifferent to all that is good." We read in order to know how to live, and only the wisest teachers can tell us that. To discover the first and second names in literature is not difficult; but Mr. Harrison admits that there may be doubts about the third and fourth rank. There can be no literary culture without a knowledge of the great imaginative writers—of Homer, Æschylus, and Dante; of Shakspeare, Molière, and Cervantes; of Milton, Goethe, and Scott. Of the poets of antiquity, and of their translators also, the writer has much to say. He observes that the modern reader prefers hearing about a great author to studying his works, and adds, with a touch of satire not wholly unmerited, that "a generation which will listen to 'Pinafore' for three hundred nights, and will read M. Zola's seventeenth romance, can no more read Homer than it can read a cuneiform

inscription." Nothing, too, we fear, can be truer than the remark that the mechanic routine of the examination system has almost quenched that noble zest in the classics which was meat and drink to our forefathers. It is impossible to follow Mr. Harrison in his concise, and yet comprehensive, survey of literature. In a long review, and the essay deserves it, some of his criticism might call for comment and dissent, but, in the main, it is eminently healthful; and we are glad he gives Scott his due as standing "in the first line of the great creative minds of the world," and as a perfect library in himself. But if he loves Scott, whom certain "Children of Light and Sweetness" regard as a Philistine, Mr. Harrison loves also Fielding and Richardson, Goldsmith and Miss Austen; he cares for Wordsworth as well as for Byron, for Boccaccio as well as for Milton, for Cervantes as well as for Dante. This is the right literary spirit; but it is not the spirit that pervades much modern criticism. The essays in the volume are flavoured, it is needless to say, with that strange modern invention known as the Religion of Humanity, in which the human heart furnishes the religious ideal and the march of civilisation is "the source of creed, the fountain of all reverence." That Mr. Harrison is thoroughly truthful in his estimate of character may be seen in the paper on George Eliot. Possibly, in the notice of Carlyle, readers may agree more heartily in the verdict passed on Mr. Froude than on his hero; but the chapter is a weighty one; and we have read also with great interest, though not always with agreement, the article on "The Eighteenth Century."

In verse, as well as in prose, it has been Mr. Swinburne's wont to write of his great idol, Victor Hugo, in language that has generally been used in a very different sense. It was not, therefore, to be expected that his expressions would be more restrained in his latest work on the subject, *A Study of Victor Hugo* (Chatto and Windus). Considering what perverse creatures men are, it may be questioned whether Mr. Swinburne's excessive and reiterated laudation of the French poet will not defeat its own object. Of course, the reader who cannot follow him in reverencing "the bread of Hugo's deathless word and the wine of his universal song," who will not consent to regard Hugo as "a comforter, a redeemer, and a prophet"; and to apply titles that all Christians regard as sacred to this fine poet, must be content to endure his critic's wrath or his contempt. Nevertheless, we venture to submit that Mr. Swinburne's application to Hugo of terms held sacred for centuries is not, to say the least, in good taste; and to assert, also, that the language that exhausts itself in superlatives is not generally the most convincing. One grows a little tired of reading that Victor Hugo is the greatest man the world has seen since Shakspeare; that he is the master-poet of the world, that he is foremost in the front rank of the great poets of all time; or how one of his volumes is "the most absolutely and adorably beautiful book ever written"; while of another it is said, "no book had ever in it more infinite and exquisite variety; no concert ever diversified and united such inexhaustible melodies with such unsurpassable harmonies." Enthusiasm, even when carried to the verge of extravagance, is very tolerable—nay, agreeable, in conversation; but in cold print, if we may use the expression, it fails to win the reader. And surely, it is passing from criticism to extravagance to say of certain poems that they "roll and break, and lighten and thunder like waves of a visible sea," and "fulfil the choir of their crescent and refulgent harmonies with hardly less depth and change and strength of music, with no less living force, and with no less passionate unity, than the waters on whose shores they were written." There can be no doubt that Hugo is far better known in England as a romance writer than as a lyric poet. In his pride the Englishman has been apt to think the French language an unfortunate instrument for the noblest bursts of music, but a great poet like Hugo settles that question by compelling the language to do his bidding. Some of the lyrics quoted by Mr. Swinburne—note, for instance, the appeal to the people on p. 40; the "Souvenir de la Nuit du 4—," on p. 42; and the lovely lyric on p. 59—combine consummate art with the truest inspiration. It may be questioned, however, if the noblest of them will hold our hearts captive like the lyrics of Goethe, or even of Heine. To Mr. Swinburne, who has gained so much of his highest poetical life from Hugo, it will seem rank heresy to say this, but we suspect it is true notwithstanding.

We are glad to find that the success which attended the first issue of Mr. C. Eyre Pascoe's *London of To-day* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) has rendered a second issue necessary. Mr. Pascoe's acquaintance with London is almost as extensive as was Mr. Sam Weller's, and he shares with that worthy the power of conveying his information in a very readable form. The result is an excellent guide-book for visitors to London, and its highways and byways, combined with a store of information for dwellers in the huge and disorganised mass of buildings which is known by that name.

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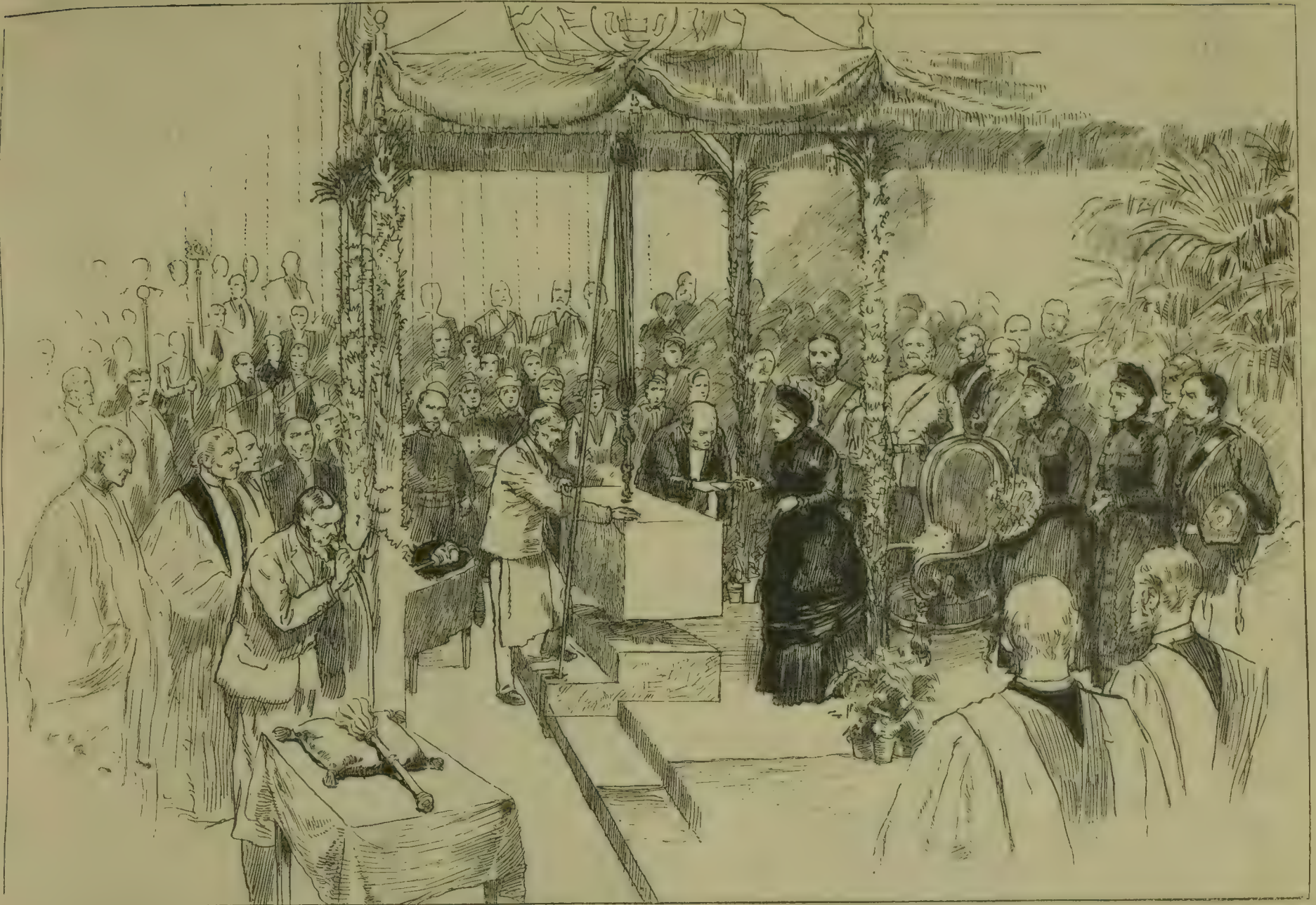
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THE QUEEN LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION HALL ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



EXAMINATION HALL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, SAVOY-PLACE, THAMES EMBANKMENT.
FOUNDATION-STONE LAID BY THE QUEEN, MARCH 24.

THE BREAKING OF LAWS, REBELLING AGAINST GREAT TRUTHS.

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PREVENTIBLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made an example of by the law. Fevers are, at most, universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year, and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, read a large Illustrated Sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable. If this invaluable information were universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist, as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known. The FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own

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ALSO GOUTY or RHEUMATIC POISONS from the blood, the neglect of which often results in apoplexy, heart disease, and sudden death.

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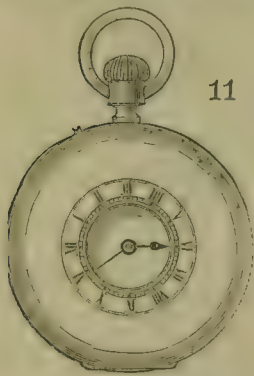
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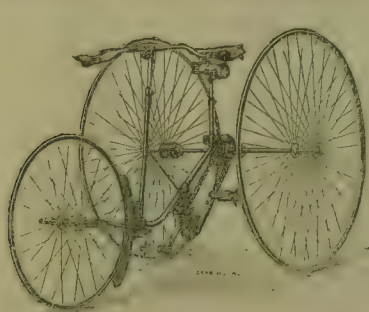
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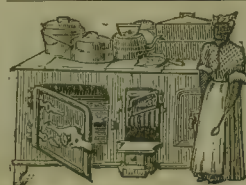
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THE QUEEN AND THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION HALL.

The visit of her Majesty the Queen to London, on Wednesday last, upon the occasion of her laying the foundation-stone of the Examination Hall for the professions of Medicine and Surgery, which is to be erected on the Victoria Thames Embankment, adjacent to the Precinct of the Savoy, is an event of great social interest. We have thought it worth while to extend the scope of our Illustrations to those dignified metropolitan institutions, and the historical or biographical associations of past times, which are connected with the superior branches of a noble and beneficent learned profession in England, familiar to every class of people in private and domestic life, and commanding not only public respect but personal gratitude for constant services in the hours of sickness and pain. The superintendence of their training, and the functions of controlling, ascertaining, and certifying their qualifications for the legal practice of medicine and surgery, are committed, by an Act of Parliament which was passed in 1858, to the "General Council of Medical Education and Registration," with branch councils in Scotland and Ireland. The General Medical Council for England consists of delegates from the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Apothecaries' Society of London, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham, with others nominated by the Queen's Government, holding office for five years. The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, respectively, conduct their own examinations, and regulate the course of studies, for the diplomas of Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of these colleges, and the Society of Apothecaries for its own Licentiates; but they and the Universities may unite or co-operate with each other in these proceedings. They certify the qualifications, thus obtained, to the General Medical Council, whose Registrar thereupon inscribes the persons so qualified on the list of legal practitioners in medicine or surgery. Only the registered practitioners can recover charges for professional aid, visits, advice, or the cost of medicine, or for the performance of any operation, by a suit in the courts of law; and there are penalties for falsely pretending to be a physician, doctor or bachelor of medicine, or surgeon, apothecary, licentiate, or qualified practitioner under the Act. By the Dentists' Act, passed in 1878, the authority of the General Medical Council, and the system of legal registration, was extended to this class of practitioners, whose examination is referred to the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Royal College of Physicians of London, now inhabiting a well-known edifice at the corner of Trafalgar-square and Pall-mall East, was established so long ago as 1523, under a statute confirming King Henry VIII.'s charter of 1518. Its founder was Dr. Thomas Linacre, born in 1460, who had been physician at the Court both of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., also tutor to Prince Arthur, and had taken orders as a clergyman. Linacre was himself the first President of the College, which met at his house in Knight-riding-street. Thence it moved to Amen-corner, where Harvey gave his famous lectures on the circulation of the blood. The old house at Amen-corner, now the site of Stationers' Hall, was destroyed in the great fire, but new premises were speedily found in Warwick-lane, hard by, and there the College continued until 1825, when it moved for the last time to its present quarters. The old College in Warwick-lane was demolished in 1866. The present building of the College of Physicians cost upwards of £30,000, and is the design of Sir Robert Smirke, architect. Its principal front, as shown in our Illustration, presents a projecting portico of six Ionic pillars, supporting a well-proportioned pediment; the building is in two storeys, and the windows are decorated with architraves and cornices. The interior is commodious and handsome; on the ground floor is a large dining-room, with a portrait of Harvey over the mantelpiece. Up-stairs is the library, a very fine room, with three lantern windows in the roof, and with flat oaken pillars, surmounted by clustered shafts of imitation marble, at the sides, forming compartments for the book-shelves; in the gallery above, veiled by crimson curtains, are cases filled with surgical preparations. The Censors' room, in which the examinations were formerly conducted by the "Board of Censors," mostly in Latin, has oak-panelled walls, adorned with busts and pictures. There is also a small theatre or lecture-room, with other suitable apartments.

The original charter of the Royal College of Physicians was granted in 1518, to Thomas Linacre, John Chambre, Ferdinand De Victoria, Nicholas Halsewell, John Francis, and Robert Yaxley. It provided "that they, and all men of the same faculty, of and in the city of London, should be in fact and in name one body and perpetual community or College"; they were to elect, every year, "some prudent man of that community, expert in the faculty of medicine," to be their President, "to supervise, observe, and govern the College, and all men of the said faculty, and their affairs," in which the six persons above named were to be assisted by two "Elects," of their own nomination, out of the commonalty of the medical faculty in London, and by four others specially appointed to examine apothecaries' wares. The definitive constitution, under the Act of 1523, placed the College under the rule of four governors, called "Censors," with eight "Elects," one of these being the president; it seems probable that the "Fellows," mentioned at a later period, were those who had served as "Elects," and by a charter of Charles I. their number was limited to forty. The office of "Elects" was abolished by an Act of 1860. The orders of "Licentiates" and "Candidates" were established in 1553, but various bye-laws concerning them were passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and the order of Candidates was finally abolished in 1836, after having been long restricted to graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was then considered that these restrictive bye-laws were a violation of the original charter and statute; and that the College of Physicians was bound to admit competent persons who submitted themselves to the Censors for the prescribed examination. Anyone who practised in London, or within seven miles around the city, not being a Licentiate, was liable to a penalty of one hundred shillings for every month of his doing so.

The Royal College of Surgeons occupies a building equally well known, on the south side of Lincoln's-inn-fields. The present constitution of this learned society dates from 1800, when it

received its Royal Charter from King George III. The first president was Sir Everard Home, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, who had studied under John Hunter, his brother-in-law, and practised in London nearly forty years. He was Serjeant-Surgeon to King George IV., who made him a Baronet; and he died in 1832. A Surgeons' College had existed, however, for more than a century previously, being carried on at Barber-Surgeons' Hall, on the site of the present Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey. It was here that the bodies of the numerous criminals hanged at Tyburn were dissected for the promotion of a knowledge of anatomy. The present Hall was designed by Barry in 1834, and was opened two years later. Its front presents a lofty portico, with fluted columns, above which is a bold entablature along the upper part of the building, with a decorative cornice. The most interesting part of the interior is the Museum, a suite of three spacious rooms, with galleries, containing a very complete collection, originally that of John Hunter, illustrating the vital organs of animals and their functions, and the effects of their diseases; the skeletons of human beings remarkably formed, or of uncommon stature; and that of Chunee, the famous elephant of Exeter Change, may also be seen there. The library and the council-room of the Royal College of Surgeons contain portraits of eminent men of that profession; there is a fine marble statue of John Hunter, and a cartoon of Holbein's great picture, at the Hall of the Barbers' Company in Monkwell-street, representing King Henry VIII. giving the Charter to the "Barber-Surgeons."

The Company of Barber-Surgeons was incorporated by Royal Charter in the first year of King Edward IV. The connection between the practice of barbers and that of surgeons began with the custom of employing the former to assist in the application of ointments, in blood-letting, in the use of medical baths, and in other healing operations, which from the tenth to the twelfth century were chiefly performed by the monks; but in 1163, the Council of Tours having prohibited the clergy from performing any operation that required bloodshed, the practice of surgery fell into the hands of the barbers. Their shop-sign was a blood-stained linen cloth wound about a pole; and the barber's pole, which may still be seen at old-fashioned shop-doors, is painted white and red, with spiral stripes, in imitation of the ancient token. By the charter of Edward IV., the barbers who practised surgery were formed into a corporation; but with the advance of science in the next half-century, which was furthered by the settlement in this country of Italian, French, and other foreign surgeons, a class of practitioners independent of the barbers acquired much repute. These professional surgeons, as well as the physicians, exercising their skill in London and seven miles around, were obliged, by a law passed in the third year of Henry VIII., to obtain the approval of the Bishop of London or the Dean of St. Paul's, who were to have their qualifications examined, in each case respectively, by four doctors of physic or by as many expert surgeons. They were, though not themselves barbers, united with the old barber-surgeons in one company, in the thirty-second year of Henry VIII., with an exclusive right of practising in London; and the privilege was confirmed by James I. and Charles I., but in the eighteenth year of George II., an Act was passed by which the union of the barbers and the surgeons was dissolved, and the Surgeons' Company was created, with the power of conducting examinations and granting licenses to practise, free from the authorisation of the ecclesiastical ordinary. In the fortieth year of George III. (the year 1800) a charter was granted by which the title of the company was altered, from that of "Masters, Governors, and Commonalty of the Art and Science of Surgeons," to that of the Royal College of Surgeons, which was to be governed by a president and council, as it is in these days.

The increasing number of students presenting themselves at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons has long exceeded the accommodation at the disposal of those learned bodies; and the pressure has become so great that it was some time ago decided that so soon as a suitable piece of ground could be obtained an "Examination Hall" should be erected to serve for both colleges simultaneously. To do this required no straining of professional etiquette, for since 1884 the examinations at both colleges have been compulsory, and every medical student aiming at honours in the profession has been required to pass the necessary tests at both establishments. The uniting of the places of examination is therefore convenient; and, as the opportunity is being taken advantage of to add another fine building to the metropolis, the public, as well as the colleges and the students, will gain an advantage.

The site secured for "Examination Hall," as the new building is to be called, has been obtained from the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in whom the land is vested. It is immediately west of Waterloo Bridge, between Savoy-street and Savoy-hill, and the main front abuts on the Embankment gardens, commanding an extensive view, and providing ample opportunities for the façade being seen to great advantage. The architect is Mr. Stephen Slater, of Woburn-place, and the contractors are Messrs. Higgs and Hill, of South Lambeth. The building, which will be square in form, will measure 150 ft. across, and will comprise five floors, including the basement. The accommodation provided will be ample. The ground floor will be devoted to the secretary's offices and several examination rooms, while the principal apartments will be contained in the first and second floors, each of which will comprise a large examination hall 100 ft. by 30 ft., and two rooms, one at either end, measuring 60 ft. by 21 ft. Apartments for chemical and anatomical examinations will be placed in the top storey, provided with every requirement for technical work. The exterior will be quite in keeping with the interior. The materials used in the façades are to be principally red brick and Portland stone, and the three frontages will be in the Italian style, while a very handsome portico covering the main entrance is carried up to the entire height of the building. Examination Hall will be provided with three entrances—from Savoy-place, Savoy-street, and Savoy-hill—each being furnished with staircases leading up to the top storey. The building will provide accommodation for the simultaneous examination of six hundred students.

We present, upon this interesting occasion, the Portraits of some of the most eminent members, at this day, of the two professions, belonging to the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Sir William Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., was born at Chatham in 1815, and was educated at University College, London. He was in general practice till 1844; his first public appointment was that of surgeon-accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Charity. He took the degree of M.D. in 1844; in 1848 he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy at University College, and assistant physician to University College Hospital. In 1852 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and delivered the Gulstonian lectures there. He filled during nine or ten years the offices of physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, and of assistant physician to the London Fever Hospital; and from 1854 was physician to University College Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Medicine

at University College from 1857, but in 1862 became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine there. On the death of Dr. Baly, in 1861, he was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and Physician-in-Ordinary in the following year. He attended the Prince Consort in his fatal illness, in December, 1861. He was created a Baronet in 1868, and in January, 1872, was made a Knight of the Bath, in recognition of his services in the dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales. Sir William Jenner was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1864. He is the author of medical treatises of high repute, dealing especially with fever, diphtheria, diseases of the heart and lungs, acute specific diseases, and diseases of children. In 1881 Sir William Jenner was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, and has since been re-elected.

Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., M.D., is a Scotchman, born in 1826, and educated at the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. In the Edinburgh Medical School, he won the first medals for anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, and materia medica, surgery, pathology, and the practice of physic. He assisted Dr. Hughes Bennett in the pathological department of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox in his final course of lectures. He took charge, during four years, of the pathological department of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, and delivered a series of lectures on the use of the microscope in practical medicine. In 1854, having taken the degree of M.D. at Aberdeen, Dr. Clark settled in London, became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and was elected in 1858 a Fellow of this College. He was placed on the staff of physicians of the London Hospital, of which he is now senior, also Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, and has, since 1864, with his colleagues there, Dr. Down, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Maunders, edited a most valuable series of lectures and reports. He has held the offices of a member of the Council of the Royal College of Physicians, Croonian Lecturer, and Examiner in Medicine. He is President of the Metropolitan Branch of the British Medical Association. Among the institutions he is connected with, as consulting physician, is the East London Hospital for Diseases of Children. The Queen, in 1883, raised him to the rank of a Baronet, in recognition of his professional merits. He is author of many special treatises, chiefly relating to diseases of the respiratory and of the digestive organs, and of contributions to the medical journals.

Sir William Withey Gull, Bart., M.D., was born in 1816, at Thorpe-le-Soken, in Essex. He went through his medical studies at Guy's Hospital, and graduated M.B. in 1841, and M.D. in 1846, at the University of London. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848. During twenty years, he acted as physician and lecturer to Guy's Hospital, from which he retired in 1867; but in 1871 returned to it as consulting physician. He was Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution from 1847 to 1849, delivered the Gulstonian lectures on paralysis at the Royal College of Physicians, and the Harveian oration in 1870, on the theory of vitality; wrote treatises on hypochondriasis, on abscess of the brain, and on other special topics; and reports on cholera, jointly with Dr. Baly, in 1854. He was called in to attend the Prince of Wales in the perilous malady of his Royal Highness (typhoid fever) at the end of 1871; and was created a Baronet, and appointed one of the Queen's physicians extraordinary, in acknowledgment of that service. From 1871 to 1883, Sir William Gull was one of the members, appointed by the Crown, of the General Medical Council. He is President of the Clinical Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. At the meeting of the British Association, in 1868, at Oxford, he delivered an interesting address on "Clinical Observation in relation to Modern Medicine."

Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., was born at Yarmouth in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and an honorary Fellow in 1843; he is one of the Council, and was elected President in 1875. He is consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Serjeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, who, in 1871, conferred a baronetcy upon him; he is also surgeon to the Prince of Wales. Sir James Paget's reputation is known on the Continent, and the German University of Würzburg, at its tricentenary festival, in 1882, conferred an honorary degree upon him, along with other scientific men of European celebrity. He was one of the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry, in 1881, concerning the epidemics of smallpox and fever in London, and the hospital accommodation for such cases. He is an honorary LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, and D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. He has contributed largely to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of other learned societies, and is the author of the Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, of several series of published lectures on surgical pathology, and of a treatise on the use of the microscope in surgical cases.

Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, Bart., M.D., was born in 1818, at St. Albans, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He first gained his professional knowledge at the Leeds Infirmary and School of Medicine, studied at the Anatomical School of Dublin, and was afterwards at St. Thomas's Hospital. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1841, and in 1844, under its new charter, was elected an honorary Fellow. He became an assistant surgeon of the Royal Navy, and served through the Crimean War, was chief hospital surgeon at Smyrna and at the Dardanelles, and on his return commenced practice in London. Devoting himself especially to the operation of ovariectomy, with which his name will ever be associated as having introduced it here, he became connected with the Samaritan Hospital for Women. He is the author of several important treatises upon this and kindred subjects, and delivered in 1882 the Hunterian Oration to the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he was elected President. He is surgeon to the Queen's household; and in April, 1883, her Majesty created him a Baronet, in recognition of "the distinguished services which he has rendered to the medical profession and to humanity." The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leyden.

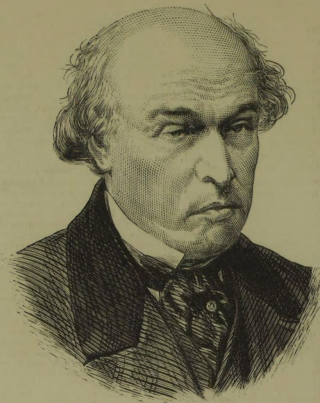
Sir Henry Alfred Pitman, Kt., M.D., was born in 1808, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and has been nearly fifty years a member of the Royal College of Physicians, in which he holds the office of Registrar; the knighthood was conferred upon him in 1883.

The Royal College of Physicians was represented by the President, Sir William Jenner, Bart.; the two Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. L. Birkett, M.D., and Dr. J. W. Ogle, M.D.; the Registrar, Sir Henry Pitman, M.D.; the Treasurer, Dr. Dyce Duckworth, M.D.; and the four Censors, Dr. S. O. Habershon, M.D., W. H. Stone, M.B., J. E. Pollock, M.D., and W. H. Dickinson, M.D.—these gentlemen would be presented to her Majesty, as well as Mr. William Scovell Savory, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Mr. John Wood, F.R.S., and Mr. Henry Power, Vice-Presidents; and the Seniors of the Council, including Mr. John Marshall, of London, and Mr. Edward Lund, of Manchester, who are eminent members of the profession. An account of the ceremony on Wednesday will be found in another page of this week's publication.

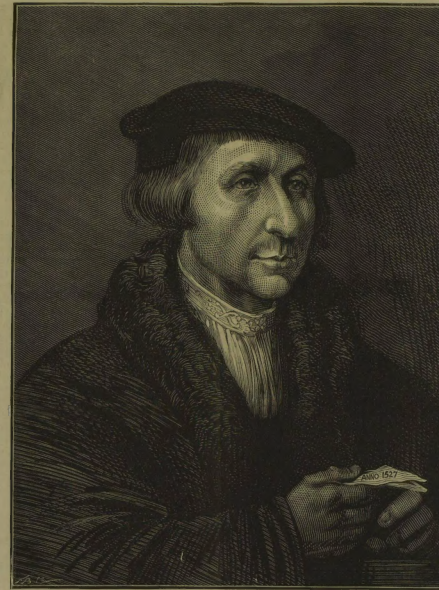
MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.



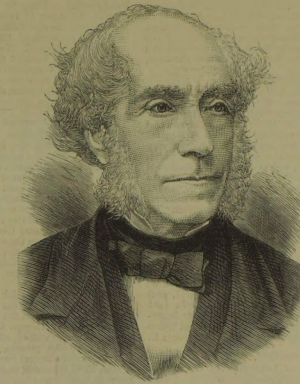
MR. W. R. SAVORY, M.B., F.R.S.,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.



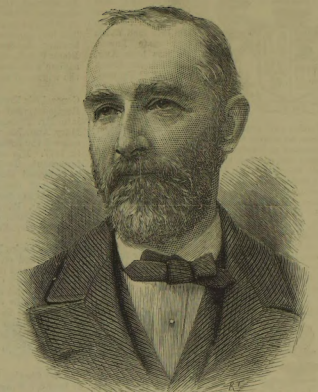
SIR W. JENNER, BART., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.



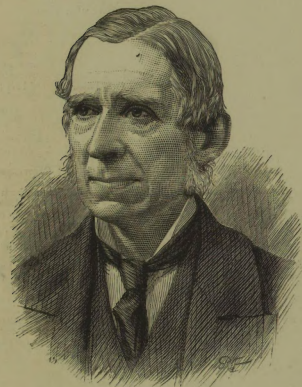
THOMAS LINACRE, M.D., FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.
FROM THE PICTURE AT WINDSOR, BY HOLBEIN.



SIR H. A. PITMAN, KT.,
REGISTRAR OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.



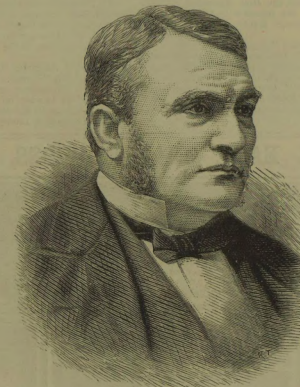
DR. DYCE DUCKWORTH, M.D.,
TREASURER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.



SIR JAMES PAGET, BART., D.C.L., F.R.S.



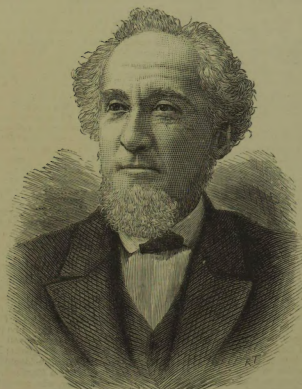
SIR T. SPENCER WELLS, BART., M.D.



MR. JOHN WOOD, F.R.S.,
SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.



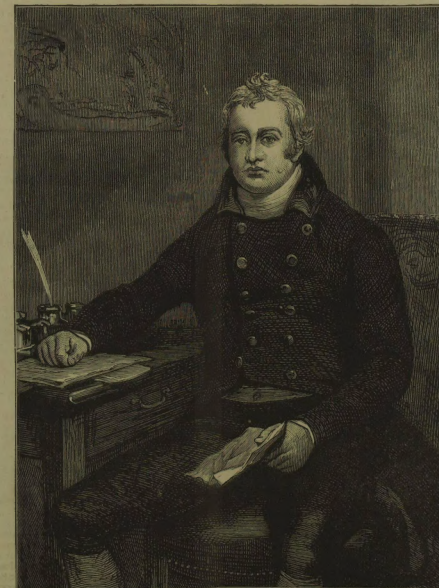
DR. W. M. ORD, M.D.



MR. EDWARD LUND, F.R.C.S.



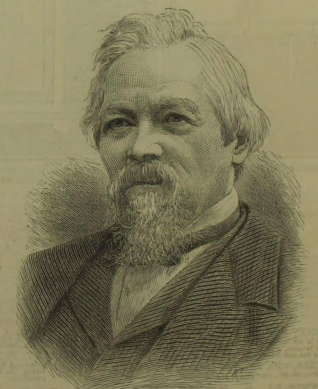
DR. E. H. SIEVEKING, M.D.



SIR EVERARD HOME, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
FROM THE PICTURE BY SIR W. BEECHY, R.A.



MR. HENRY POWER, M.B.,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.



MR. JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.S., LL.D.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Thomas Pelham, third Earl of Chichester. Baron Pelham of Stanmer, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Sussex, died on the 16th inst., at his seat near Lewes. He was born Aug. 25, 1804, the eldest son of Thomas, second Earl, by Lady Mary Henrietta Juliana, his wife, daughter of the fifth Duke of Leeds; and grandson of Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart., Lord Pelham, on whom the earldom was conferred in 1762. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and entered the Royal Horse Guards in 1824, from which he retired, as Major, in 1844. He was appointed First Commissioner of Church Estates in 1850, and took an active part in the management of many of the leading religious and charitable societies connected with the Church of England. He succeeded his father July 4, 1826, and married, Aug. 18, 1828, Lady Mary Brudenell, daughter of Robert, Earl of Cardigan, by whom (who died May 29, 1867) he had four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Walter John, Lord Pelham, formerly M.P. for Lewes, is now fourth Earl of Chichester; was born Sept. 22, 1838, and married, June 18, 1861, Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of the Hon. Sir John Duncan Bligh, K.C.B.



LORD SHERARD.

The Right Hon. Philip Castell, ninth Lord Sherard, of Leitrim, in the Peerage of Ireland, died at Glatton Hall, Peterborough, on the 14th inst., aged eighty-two. He was eldest son of the Rev. Philip Castell Sherard, M.A., of Glatton, fourth in descent from the Hon. George Sherard, third son of the first Lord Sherard; and succeeded to the barony of Sherard at the death of his kinsman, Robert, Earl of Harborough, July 28, 1859. In the following year he served as High Sheriff for Huntingdonshire. His Lordship married, June 26, 1834, Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Weekes, of Mangrove, Barbadoes, and leaves by her (who died April 13, 1835) an only child, Marianne Sarah, married, in 1854, to Sir Henry Bouchier Toke Wrey, Bart. The family honours devolve, consequently, on his nephew, Castell Sherard, Lieutenant R.N., born in 1849, who is now tenth Lord Sherard.



VISCOUNT DUPPLIN.

George Robert Hay, Viscount Dupplin, eldest son of the Right Hon. George, Earl of Kinnoull, by Emily Blanche Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Henry, seventh Duke of Beaufort, K.G., died at Monto Carlo, on the 10th inst. He was born May 27, 1849, and educated at Eton. In 1867 he entered the Army as Cornet 1st Life Guards, and in 1871 retired as Lieutenant. He married, Oct. 4, 1871, Lady Agnes Cecil Emmeline Duff, daughter of the fifth Earl Fife, and by her (whom he divorced in 1876), he had an only child, Blanche Marie, born Dec. 6, 1873. The heir apparent to the family titles is now his Lordship's brother, the Hon. Archibald Fitzroy George Hay, late of the Black Watch, who is married, and has issue. Lord Dupplin was at one time connected with the Turf, and owned Petrarch, the winner of the St. Leger.

SIR TREVOR CHUTE.

General Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., Colonel 22nd (now Cheshire) Regiment, died at Binfield, Berks. He was third son of the late Mr. Francis Chute, of Chute Hall, county Kerry, by Mary Ann, his wife, daughter of Mr. Trevor Bomford; and entered the Army in 1832. He attained the rank of General in 1877. His services during the Indian Mutiny were very important. In 1857 he commanded a field force, with which he attacked Hote Murdan fort, and relieved the beleaguered officers of the 55th Native Infantry; and in 1865-6 was engaged in New Zealand, conducting various successful operations. His decoration as K.C.B. was in 1867. He married, in 1868, Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Browning, of Erlstone, New Zealand.

COLONEL STURT.

Colonel Charles Napier Sturt, M.P. for Dorchester from 1856 to 1874, died on the 13th inst., in his fifty-fourth year. He was brother of the present Lord Alington and third son of the late Mr. Henry Charles Sturt, of Crichel, Dorsetshire, by Lady Charlotte Brudenell, his wife, daughter of the sixth Earl of Cardigan. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1851, and retired, when in command of the regiment, in 1880. In 1854 he went to the Crimea, and was severely wounded at Inkerman. In 1856 he was returned to Parliament. Colonel Sturt married, June 2, 1880, Mary Adela, daughter of Mr. George E. Taunton.

COLONEL COLVILLE.

Colonel Charles Robert Colville, of Lullington, in the county of Derby, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for the southern division of that shire for twenty-one years, died on the 10th inst. He was born March 30, 1815, the only son of the late Sir Charles Henry Colville, Knt., of Duffield Hall, by Harriot Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Porter Bonnel; and first entered Parliament in 1841. He served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1875, and was long Colonel of the Derbyshire Yeomanry. He married, in 1850, the Hon. Katherine Sarah Georgina Russell, daughter of the Baroness De Clifford, and leaves one son, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Colville, and one daughter, Anne.

MR. BROOKS, M.P.

Mr. John Brooks, B.A., J.P., M.P. for the Altrincham division of Cheshire, died on the 8th inst., aged thirty. He was the only son of the late Rev. John Brooks, Rector of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, and nephew of Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks; received his education at Harrow and at Merton College, Oxford; was called to the Bar in 1881, and was returned as a Conservative at the last general election.

GENERAL SOMERSET, C.B.

General Edward Arthur Somerset, C.B., Colonel Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps, Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidieh, died on the 12th inst., at his residence, Troy House, Monmouthshire. He was born in 1817, the eldest son of the late General Lord Robert Somerset, G.C.B. (fourth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, K.G.), by Louisa Augusta, his wife, daughter of the second Viscount Courtenay. He was consequently nephew of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan. He entered the Army in 1836, in the Rifle Brigade, served with his regiment in the Kaffir war of 1852, and took part in the Crimean Campaign of 1854-5, at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. He had the Crimean medal with four clasps, and the Turkish medal. From 1867 to 1869 he sat in Parliament as Conservative M.P. for West Gloucestershire; and in 1875 and 1878 was Acting Governor of Gibraltar. He married, in 1849, Agatha, daughter of Sir William Miles, Bart., and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Charles William Peach, the naturalist and palaeontologist, on the 28th ult., in his eighty-sixth year.

Major-General Alexander Cannon, H.M. Indian Army (retired), on the 5th inst., aged sixty-three.

Mr. Raphael Woolman Read, Deputy Inspector of Army Hospitals, on the 8th inst.

The Rev. Canon Simpson, Vicar of Kirby Stephen, F.S.A., President of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, on the 10th inst.

Lieutenant-General George Stapple Dobbie, Madras Army, third son of the late Captain William Hugh Dobbie, R.N., of Saling Hall, Essex, on the 4th inst., aged sixty-six.

Jane Silence, Lady Erskine, widow of Sir David Erskine, Bart., of Cambo, Fifeshire, on the 9th inst., at Conway House, Torquay.

Mr. George Frederick Speke, Recorder of Helston, a Revising Barrister on the Western Circuit and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, on the 5th inst., in his sixty-first year.

Louisa, Lady George Cavendish, on the 10th inst., aged seventy-three, widow of Lord George Cavendish, M.P. (brother of the present Duke of Devonshire, K.G.), and daughter of the second Earl of Harewood.

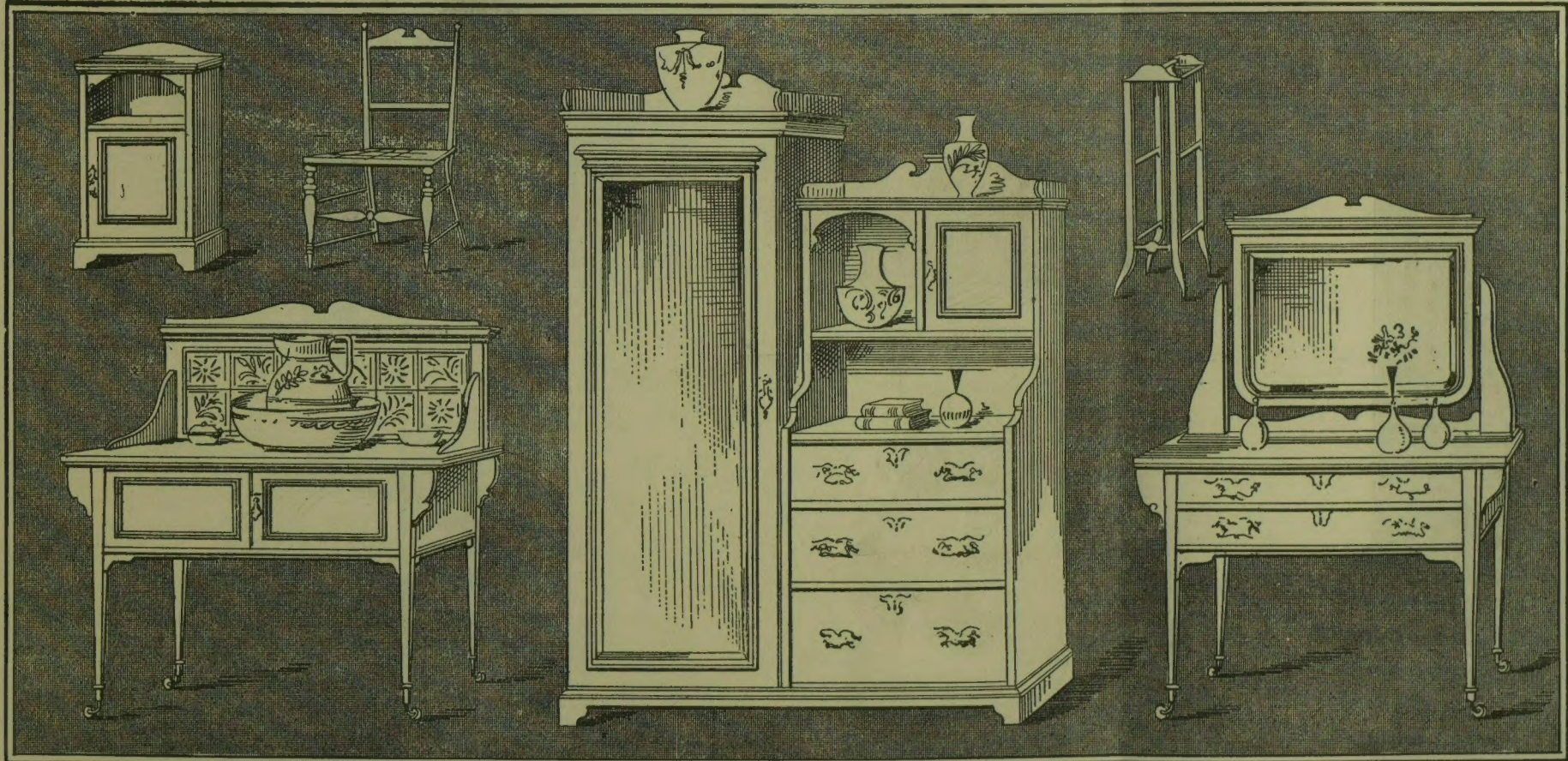
Mr. R. C. Ransome, of Orwell Lodge, Ipswich, chief of the great firm of Ransome, Sims, and Head, J.P. for Suffolk, and a member of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on the 5th inst., in his fifty-sixth year.

Mr. William Hoyle, of Tottington, Bury, Lancashire, Vice-President and member of the executive of the United Kingdom Alliance, author of the "Waste of Wealth" and other temperance writings, on the 27th ult.

Mr. Alexander Mitchell-Innes, of Ayton and Whitehall, Berwickshire, J.P. and D.L., late Captain 47th Foot, on the 11th inst., at Ayton Castle, son and heir of the late Mr. William Mitchell, of Ayton, who took the additional surname of Innes, on succeeding to the property of his relative, Miss Innes, of Stow.

Mr. Ralph Augustus Benson, of Lutwyche, Shropshire, J.P., M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, Barrister-at-Law, formerly Recorder of Shrewsbury, and one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates of London, on the 11th inst., at his residence in Montague-square, in his fifty-eighth year. His grandfather, Mr. Ralph Benson, of Lutwyche, sat in Parliament for Stafford.

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Put up in the form of a lozenge, it is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice in the world. Children will find them beneficial in cases of whooping-cough. No family should be without them.

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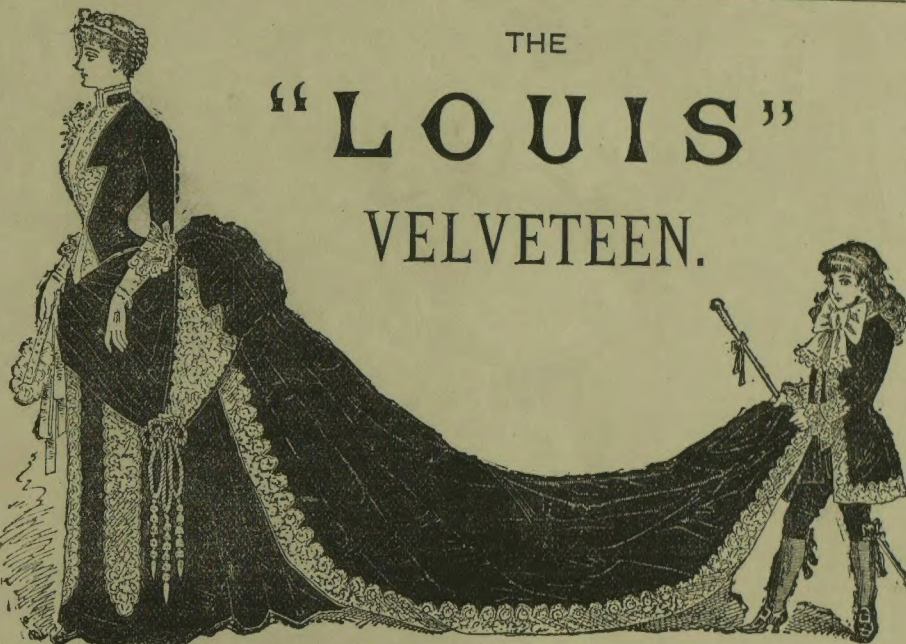


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Special attention is drawn to the colours, which, for brilliancy, depth of tone, and magnificent appearance, are
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Quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and
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BELFAST.

By appointments to the Queen and
Crown Princess of Germany.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

NEW ZEALAND.—To the Holders of New
Zealand Government Four-and-a-Half per Cent Five-
Thirds Debentures, issued under the Acts of the General Assembly
of New Zealand, intituled respectively, "The Immigration and
Public Works Loan Act, 1870, the Immigration and Public
Works Loan Act, 1873, and the Immigration and Public Works
Loan Act, 1874."

The Government of New Zealand hereby give notice that the
outstanding FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT FIVE-THIRD
DEBENTURES, issued under the above Acts, will be PAID
OFF at par on Aug. 1, 1886, at the offices of the Crown Agents
for the Colonies, in Downing-street, London, after which date
interest will cease.

The Debentures must be left at the offices aforesaid for
examination three clear days prior to payment.
For the Government of New Zealand,
F. D. HILL,
PENROSE & G. JULYAN,
Stock and Conversion Agents of the said Government,
No. 7, Westminster-chambers, London, Jan. 28, 1886.

With reference to the preceding advertisement, the
Governor and Company of the Bank of New Zealand give notice
that, on behalf of the agents appointed by the Governor in
Council under the New Zealand Consolidated Stock Act, 1877,
1881 (Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.), and the Consolidated Stock Act,
1881 (Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.), and Sir Penrose Goodchild
Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B., they are authorised to inform
holders of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent Five-Thirds De-
bentures that they may, at their option, receive instead of
cash, payable as above mentioned, Four per Cent New
Zealand Stock, inscribed on the Bank of England, with
dividends payable half-yearly on May 1 and Nov. 1, on the
following terms:—

For every £100 in debentures surrendered with the coupon
for the half-year's interest due on Aug. 1 next attached £101 of
Four per Cent interest Stock, bearing interest from Feb. 1,
1886 and inscribable on or after April 1, 1886.

Holders who desire to exchange on these terms must
deposit their debentures at the Chief Cashier's office, Bank of
England, not later than Tuesday, March 30 next, when the
option will cease.

Scrip Certificates, with coupons attached for the interest
from Feb. 1 to April 30 (payable May 1 next), will be issued in
exchange for the debentures.

By the Act 40 and 41 Vic., ch. 59, the revenues of the Colony
of New Zealand alone will be liable in respect of the Stock
and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the
United Kingdom and the Commissioners of her Majesty's
Treasury will not be directly or indirectly liable or responsible
for the payment of the Stock or of the dividends thereon, or
for any matter relating thereto.
Bank of England, Jan. 28, 1886.

NEW ZEALAND.—Further Conversions of
the Public Debt.—The Governor and Company of the
Bank of England give notice, that, on behalf the Agents
appointed by the Governor of New Zealand in Council, under
the New Zealand Consolidated Stock Act, 1877, and Amend-
ment Act, 1881, and the Consolidated Stock Act, 1881 (Sir
Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.), and Sir Penrose Goodchild
Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B., they are authorised to invite holders
of the debentures of the undermentioned Loans to bring in
their DEBENTURES for CONVERSION on the following
terms:—

FIVE PER CENT CONSOLS (Annual Drawings).

For every £100 in Consols Debentures, from which the
coupon due April 15 next must be detached, a new Debenture
for the same amount, bearing interest payable quarterly at Five
per Cent for six years from April 15, 1886, to April 15, 1892, when
it will be converted into £107 of Four per Cent Inscribed Stock;
or, at the option of the holder, he may receive £106 of Four per
Cent Inscribed Stock, inscribable on or after April 2 next, and
bearing interest from May 1, 1886, and inscribable on or
after April 2. In the latter case a Scrip Certificate, with
coupon attached for the interest at 5 per cent from
April 15 to April 30 (payable May 1), will be issued in exchange
for the Debentures.

The annual drawing for redemption of the Consols will take
place on Monday, March 15 next, and Debentures brought in
for conversion before that date will not be effected by the
drawing.

The option hereby given to holders whose Bonds have not
been drawn must be declared not later than Tuesday, March 30.

FIVE PER CENT OF THE LOAN OF 1863,
REDEEMABLE 1914.

For every £100 in Debentures of this Loan surrendered with
the coupon for the half-year's interest due July 15 next
attached, a new Debenture for the same amount, bearing
interest payable half-yearly at 5 per cent for six years from
Jan. 15, 1886, to Jan. 15, 1892, when it will be converted into
£110 of Four per Cent Inscribed Stock; or, at the option of
the holder, he may receive £112 10s. of Four per Cent Inscribed
Stock, bearing interest from May 1, 1886, and inscribable on or
after April 2. In the latter case a Scrip Certificate, with
coupon attached for the interest from Jan. 15 to April 30 at
5 per cent (payable May 1), will be issued in exchange for the
Debentures.

FIVE PER CENT TEN-FORTIES OF THE LOANS OF 1876
AND 1877, REDEEMABLE after 1888.

For every £100 in Debentures of these Loans, from which
the coupon due March 1 must be detached, £102 of Four per
Cent Inscribed Stock, bearing interest from May 1, 1886, and
inscribable on or after April 2.

Scrip Certificates with coupons attached for the interest at
5 per cent, from March 1 to April 30 (payable May 1) will be
issued in exchange for the Debentures.

FIVE PER CENT OF THE LOAN OF 1879,
REDEEMABLE 1889.

For every £100 in Debentures of this Loan, from which the
coupon due May 1 must be detached, £103 of Four per
Cent Inscribed Stock, bearing interest from May 1, 1886, and
inscribable on or after April 2.

Scrip Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Deben-
tures.

SIX PER CENT OF THE LOAN OF 1880,
REDEEMABLE 1891.

For every £100 in Debentures of this Loan surrendered with
the coupon for the half-year's interest due July 1 next at-
tached, £106 of Four per Cent Inscribed Stock, bearing interest
from May 1, 1886, and inscribable on or after April 2.

Scrip Certificates, with Coupon attached for the interest at
6 per cent from Jan. 1 to April 30 (payable May 1), will be
issued in exchange for the Debentures.

SIX PER CENT OF THE LOAN OF 1883,
REDEEMABLE 1891.

For every £100 in Debentures of this Loan, from which the
coupon for the half-year's interest due March 15 must be
detached, £108 of Four per Cent Inscribed Stock, bearing
interest from May 1, 1886, and inscribable on or after April 2.

For every £100 in Debentures surrendered with the coupon
for the half-year's interest due June 15 next attached, £108 of
Four per Cent Inscribed Stock, bearing interest from May 1,
1886, and inscribable on or after April 2.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon attached for the interest at
6 per cent for the broken period, in each series, up to
April 30 (payable May 1), will be issued in exchange for the
Debentures.

Debentures of the Consols Loan may be deposited on or
after Monday, Feb. 15, but not later than Tuesday, March 30
next, when the option of exchange will cease.

Debentures of the other Loans herein before mentioned may
be deposited on or after Monday, March 1, but not later than
Friday, April 30 next.

The Inscribed Stock herein mentioned will in every case
rank pari passu with the New Zealand Four per Cent Con-
solidated Stock already inscribed at the Bank of England,
with dividends payable half-yearly on May 1 and Nov. 1, and
redeemable at par on Nov. 1, 1929.

All Debentures surrendered for conversion must be de-
posited at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, where
the necessary forms may be obtained, and must be left three
clear days for examination before Scrip Certificates can be
issued.

By the Act 40 and 41 Vic., ch. 59, the revenues of the Colony
of New Zealand alone will be liable in respect of the Stock
and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the
United Kingdom and the Commissioners of her Majesty's
Treasury will not be directly or indirectly liable or responsible
for the payment of the Stock or of the dividends thereon, or
for any matter relating thereto.
Bank of England, Feb. 8, 1886.

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better remedy in the whole world for all cough and
throat troubles than KEATING'S LOZENGES—any medical
man will assure you of this fact. Relief is speedy; they
contain no strong-acting, but only simple drugs; the most
delicate can take them. Sold everywhere, in 134d. Tins.



HENRY VIII. PRESENTING A CHARTER TO THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
 FROM THE PICTURE BY HOLBEIN, IN BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL.